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BUNGLEWITS.

By Sidford Hamp.

"Look out of the window here," said the surveyor, as the train rattled across a short trestle on its way from Excelsior down to San Rafael. "Do you see that wagon-bridge spanning the washout up there? Well, that is the bridge my friend Bunglewits kept in the brave days of old."

"Your friend who?"

"Well, Bunglewits was the name he went by. What his real name was I don't know. He was a South-German, I think, although he may have been a Pole or a Hungarian. At any rate, he had an unpronounceable name, something like Bunglewits, and as he seemed to be a very stupid, slow sort of fellow, Bunglewits he was called. He was not so dull, though, but that he recognized the ridicule in the nickname, and so, in order that his American neighbors might have no excuse for miscalling him, he assumed the simple name of Smith. But he couldn't get anybody to call him Smith until his exploit of holding the bridge up there relieved him from the nickname. I can tell you the story before we get down to San Rafael." And this is the story he told.

Twenty-one years ago the silver-mining industry in Colorado was booming from the discoveries at Leadville. New camps started up everywhere, one of them being Excelsior, the town we have just left. Among the people who came flocking in was Bunglewits, then an apple-faced boy of 17, square, solid and very strong. He was an expert axeman and earned a good living by cutting timbers for the different mines.

Bunglewits spoke English well enough, but he was a reticent sort of fellow, which is not surprising, for none of the inhabitants, with a single exception, ever spoke to him without trying to "take a rise" out of the slow-thinking German. It was much to the credit of Bunglewits that he did not actively resent this perpetual badgering, for he was surprisingly strong, and there were few men in the camp whom he could not have thrashed, had he been so minded.

The one person who treated him well was Mrs. Benson, a quiet little body, and timid, too, except when she thought there was an injustice to be righted. She was the wife of Martin Benson, a prospector, well known in the place. By way of showing her disapproval of the general maltreatment of the sober, hard-working young German, she always addressed him by the name he had adopted—Mr. Smith; or, later on, when she came to know him better, Henry. She opposed the whole town by refusing to understand when anyone spoke to her of Bunglewits. It was a small thing; but, as matters turned out, she had good reason to believe that her quiet championship touched the heart of the stolid German boy.

The winter of 1877 was extremely severe in all this part of the mountains. After the first heavy snow fell in October the ground was never clear, for one storm followed another until, about New Year's, there were three feet of snow on the level.

One consequence of the hard weather was that the timber wolves became very bold. The few people on the outskirts of town who kept a cow were careful to shut her up at night, and very often in the morning the tracks of wolves might be seen in the snow, where the hungry brutes had walked round and round the shed in the hope of finding an opening.

Two or three times during the winter they ventured to come right into town, when their visit would be proclaimed by the yelping of some captured stray dog. Children were kept indoors after sunset, and even the men disliked going about alone when the darkness settled down, for the town was unlighted then, and the black woods whence the marauders came fringed the little place closely on every side.

Mrs. Benson's husband, Martin, the prospector, went off in December down to San Rafael to look for employment, for he couldn't go prospecting in three feet of snow. Presently Mrs. Benson had a letter from him, telling her to pack up and come down to San Rafael with the two children on the following Saturday. She therefore got ready and engaged passage in the mail sleigh, which was a wagon-bed set on runners. The distance is 30 miles; the driver used to make the trip down one day and back the next.

But the usual driver could not go with Mrs. Benson and her two children, for he came in on Friday night very late with both his hands frozen. So it was necessary to find a man to take his place.

Bunglewits heard of this, and being out of work just then he applied for the position, and as he knew the road well from freighting over it, he was taken on trial. When the cumbrous-looking sleigh pulled up at Mrs. Benson's door next morning she was surprised and pleased to find in the new driver her young friend, Henry Smith.

Bunglewits brought out her one big trunk, handling it with as much ease as if it had been empty; next he put his passengers in the bottom of the wagon-bed, so that the high sides would protect them from the wind; then he drove down to the postoffice and took in the mail sacks. Giving no attention to the jeers and chaffing of the loafers about the postoffice door, he cracked his whip and away they went, squeaking over the frosty snow.

They made the first 15 miles to the relay stable in due time, and soon afterward they were clear of the woods and out upon the rolling plain which extends all the way down to San Rafael. The horses were on a brisk trot when Mrs. Benson saw her driver suddenly sit up straight and turn to look back.

"What is it, Henry?" she asked.

"I thought I heard wolves, ma'am," was the quiet reply.

The next moment Mrs. Benson saw him stoop quickly and take up the whip. "Is it?" cried she.

"Yes, ma'am. Get up, horses!"

Freeing herself from her wraps and steadying herself by holding to the driver's seat, the little woman stood up to look back. Half-way between one of the distant pine-clad slopes and the road Mrs. Benson saw a dark patch moving toward them over the snow, and then the familiar howl of the timber wolf came faintly to her ears.

But this was not all, for, like an echo, came an answering howl. Looking in this new direction, they saw a second dark patch off to the right and considerably in advance of them, coming swiftly toward the road.

Henry lashed the horses into a gallop. Then he asked Mrs. Benson to kneel down and hold the reins for a minute. Then he unshipped the seat and threw it out. Next he gathered up the mail sacks and sent them after the seat. Finally he lifted the heavy trunk and pitched it over the tail board. As the load lessened the horses galloped faster.

When near the point at which the course of the wolves would cut the road, Henry saw that his team would get by safely unless the foremost wolf, which was a good deal ahead of the pack, should reach the spot first. The horses seemed to understand; they put forth all their speed, and by the barest margin they passed the point before the enemy got there. But the wolf was in time to spring open-mouthed at Henry, right over the whiffletree and the front of the sleigh.

It might have gone hard with Bunglewits and with his passengers but for his strength of arm. With his gloved fist he struck the flying wolf a tremendous blow, knocking it backward over the sleigh front and into the road, so that the runners caught it, bumped over it and seemed to break some of its bones. Up it scrambled, yelling and limping. The next minute the pack was down in the road, tearing their hurt leader to pieces.

This gave the sleigh a good start; it also gave the other wolf pack time to come up with the foremost. Henry, looking back, saw that they had joined forces and were all coming on again, strung out in two long files in the ruts of the road.

Knowing that his horses must soon be exhausted by the great pace, Bunglewits checked them a little and then for a long time stood watching over his shoulder the tireless, relentless gallop of the wolves. They gained decidedly on a long upward slope, but in the downward race on the other side the horses gained as much in their turn. At the next hill, however, the team plainly showed distress, came down to a trot, and so continued until the near approach of the pack sent them flying again in terror.

The town was still five miles away, and escape from the wolves seemed impossible. The horses might hold their own on the slope they were then descending, which continued to the bridge over the washout, but after that there would be a rather steep hill of a mile or more to climb. Bunglewits, quietly reckoning up the chances, decided that the wolves would catch them on the hill. He therefore looked down at Mrs. Benson, who was crouching in the bottom of the wagon-bed, holding her two terrified children in her arms, and said, with a matter-of-course air:

"If you please, ma'am, we'll stop at the bridge, and I'll stand 'em off."

"Can you do it, Henry?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Sure?"

Henry paused for an instant to think and then replied, "Yes, ma'am, I'm sure."

"Very well, Henry. If you tell me you're sure, I believe you are sure. Just let me know what I'm to do, and I'll do it."

"It is good," said the young German.

Once more he plied the whip and with such good effect that the wolves were 200 yards behind when he pulled up the panting, trembling horses on the bridge.

"Get out!" he cried. Suiting the action to the word, he sprang out himself, unhooked the horses and with a smack sent them on by themselves. Next he tilted the sleigh on edge and swung it round so that it stood lengthwise across the narrow bridge, which it completely blocked. Glancing up the hill, he saw that the wolves had halted in some doubt and spread out widely. The energy and clatter and formidable look of his movements in throwing the sleigh about had daunted them for a moment.

Seeing that he still had time to spare, he spread the blankets on the bridge and called to Mrs. Benson to lie down upon them. She did so at once, hugging the children close to her. Henry then pulled down the wagon-box over them, shutting them in completely. They were as safe in there as in a house. Grasping the axe, which always made part of the furniture of the stage, Henry awaited the coming of the enemy. He stood behind the wagon-box—no mean barrier, for it stood over three feet high, including the runners, and was an exceedingly awkward obstacle for hurrying wolves to scramble over.

Seeing only one figure, and that at rest, the wolves came on again, but on nearing the bridge they stopped short on the edge of the washout, as if suspecting the strange thing before them was a trap. For several minutes they stood there, 19 of them, with their long, red tongues lolling out, and then with one accord all turned and ran off along the top of the bank. Presently they disappeared; but in another moment Henry saw them loping away, one behind the other, down in the bottom of the washout. He presumed they knew of some way to get up the opposite bank and were intending to come back and attack him from behind. At this wolfish plan Bunglewits chuckled, for he was bright enough to see that he could put the wagon-box between him and the wolves again by simply crossing over it; but he chuckled more at thinking how the wolves were giving him time to make a better defence.

The washout was about 20 feet wide, with perpendicular sides eight or ten feet high, except for an occasional break. The bridge was formed by two big tree trunks lying from bank to bank as stringers, across which were set stout floor timbers, tightly jammed down but not spiked to the stringers, for in those days freightage was high, and heavy things like spikes were not used lavishly.

Bunglewits had helped to build the bridge. No sooner, therefore, did he divine the intention of the wolves to come behind him than he dropped his axe, sprang to the far end of the bridge and with one jerk wrenched up one of the crosspieces and sent it whirling into the washout. The first one being out, the rest came easily, and for a minute or two the air seemed to be full of flying timbers.

So hard, so fast and so intelligently did the misnamed Bunglewits work that when the eager pack rushed to the end of the bridge, expecting in another moment to make an end of him, they found before them a yawning gap ten feet wide and on the other side the stout young German with his axe, defying them to "come on."

One of them, bolder than the rest, did "come on," but he was met in mid-air by such a crushing blow from the axe that he went tumbling end over end to the bottom of the washout. At this a second wolf, which had crept part way across one of the stringers, thought better of it and backed carefully off again.

Then they all "bunched" on the edge of the washout, howling in impotent rage at Bunglewits, those nearest him pushing backward and those behind leaping and struggling to get to the front. If Henry had ever read the story or Horatius he must have thought their behavior to be strangely like that of "the ranks of Tuscany," more than 2000 years before.

This had been going on for a quarter of an hour or more when the whole band suddenly dispersed in every direction, and in a twinkling there was not a wolf to be seen. Their sharp ears had detected something to alarm them. In another minute Henry saw, coming down the hill toward him, a sleigh drawn by two horses, which were being urged to their best pace by four shouting men.

Henry held up his arms as a warning to them to stop, and as soon as he saw that they were slackening speed he threw down the axe and turned his sleigh over, and up rose Mrs. Benson and her children, none the worse for their temporary imprisonment.

Then the four men, led by "long" Hank Marks, the keeper of the stage stable, came balancing themselves across the stringers. They had no idea that it was not the regular stage-driver who stood with his back toward them; when, therefore, Henry turned and faced them they all, with one accord, exclaimed:

"Why, it's Bunglewits!"

"No!" cried Mrs. Benson, stepping forward and taking Henry by the hand. "It is not Bunglewits. It is our very dear friend, Henry Smith."

The men stood a little abashed, seeing the tears in her eyes, but they were decent fellows, and seeing the justice of her protest, they heartily approved the tall stable keeper when, pulling off his cap in a deferential manner, he said:

"If you say so, ma'am, it's so. It's Henry Smith from now on."

The name of Bunglewits had died with the wolf that lay in the bottom of the washout.—Youth's Companion.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Excavations which are being made at Dunkirk, France, in connection with the extension of the docks have revealed a wooden warship, with antique cannons, buried in the sands. It is believed that the vessel belonged to the Spanish Armada, which was fitted out in 1587 for the subjugation of England.

Consul Higgins, writing from Dundee, Scotland, notes the use of a milking machine on a farm near the city. The machine has been in use for two years, and the owner indorses it as practical and successful. The cost, he thinks, is about equal to that of hand labor, and the device is most useful when reliable milkers are hard to obtain.

Probably the longest beard in the world is that of a metal worker in Marseilles, France. The man is seventy-four years old. When fourteen years of age he had a beard six inches long. It grew from year to year, and now his hirsute attachment, when unrolled, reaches the respectable length of ten feet ten inches. When this man goes out walking he carries his beard rolled up in a big skein under his arm. Since he is rather small in size, measuring but five feet three inches, the beard is more than twice the man's height.

The windows of the first houses in the colonies had oiled paper to admit light. A colonist wrote back to England to a friend who was soon to follow: "Bring oiled paper for your windows." The minister, Higginson, sent promptly in 1629 for glass for windows. This glass was set in the windows with nails; the sashes were often narrow and oblong, of diamond-shaped panes set in lead, and opened up and down the middle on hinges. Long after the large towns and cities had glass windows, frontier settlements still had heavy wooden shutters.

The Philadelphia County Medical society had a remarkable case of orthopedic surgery presented to it a few days ago, when Dr. James P. Mann exhibited the successful results of an operation he had recently performed. The patient was a twelve-year-old boy whose right leg and foot were of normal size, but the left leg was as large as a full grown man's, while the foot was so big that a man's No. 14 shoe was necessary to incase it. The foot was twelve inches long and the three smaller toes measured six inches in circumference and five and a half inches in length. A remarkable feature was that the bony as well as the soft tissues were enlarged. Dr. Mann, after subjecting the foot to the X-rays, made deep incisions and pared down the bones, besides cutting away the soft tissues. The lad's foot was then incased in plaster of paris. The plaster was removed in the presence of a number of medical men, when it was found that the operation had been entirely successful and that not only was the foot of normal size, but within a few days the boy will be able to walk with it.

THE ISSUE IS ACCEPTED.

REPUBLICANS ARE SATISFIED WITH THE OUTLOOK.

Quite Prepared to Go Before the People and Squarely Meet the Question Raised by the Sugar King and His Free Trade Allies—Blundering Misstatements.

Having read with careful attention the various expressions in the American Economist, regarding Mr. H. O. Havemeyer's extraordinary display before the Industrial Commission, the free trade New York Times is moved to say that "the Economist's articles are exceedingly frank, and valuable for the instruction they contain." As to frankness there can be no question. The American Economist is always frank and candid. It can afford to be, for it has nothing to conceal. It welcomed the opportunity presented by the Sugar King's remarkable outbreak of bad temper and blundering misstatement, for it was the opportunity to show how false and shallow is the free trade pretense, echoed on this occasion by a free trade monopolist, that "the tariff is the mother of trusts."

Nobody but a free trader would construe the Economist's comments, editorial and contributed, as "an evidence of rage and pain." Protectionists have no occasion to be angry with Mr. Havemeyer. Neither are they suffering any physical or mental distress on his account. On the contrary, they are well pleased that in the presence of extreme heat and the absence of all the good sense ever attributed to him he should have launched his famous diatribe against the protective policy. Enemies of the Havemeyer stripe can do no harm to protection.

The New York Times is scarcely less illogical and incongruous than was Mr. Havemeyer himself before the Industrial Commission. That fatuous friend of unrestricted foreign competition in all lines of productive industry vastly misconceives the situation when, in the article referred to, it says:

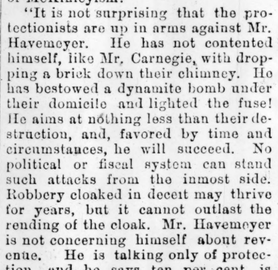
"There must have been something in Mr. Havemeyer's paper that disagreed with the friends of the policy of protection. The symptoms of distress are general. All the protectionist Republican newspapers have opened fire on the apostate beneficiary of McKinleyism.

"It is not surprising that the protectionists are up in arms against Mr. Havemeyer. He has not contented himself, like Mr. Carnegie, with dropping a brick down their chimney. He has bestowed a dynamite bomb under their domicile and lighted the fuse! He aims at nothing less than their destruction, and, favored by time and circumstances, he will succeed. No political or fiscal system can stand such attacks from the inmost side. Robbery cloaked in deceit may thrive for years, but it cannot outlast the rending of the cloak. Mr. Havemeyer is not concerning himself about revenue. He is talking only of protection, and he says ten per cent. is enough. All above that is extortion from the consumer. The duties under the Dingley tariff amount to about fifty per cent. of the value of the goods imported. According to Mr. Havemeyer that tariff is four-fifths extortion."

Free traders and Populists are altogether welcome to such comfort as Mr. Havemeyer affords them. They may even go so far as to invite the Sugar King to write the next Democratic platform. Protectionists would welcome and enjoy an issue thus made, precisely as they have welcomed and enjoyed Mr. Havemeyer's entertaining discourse on trusts and tariffs. They would like to hear more of the same sort.

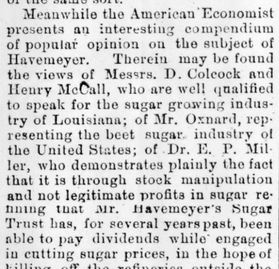
Meanwhile the American Economist presents an interesting compendium of popular opinion on the subject of Havemeyer. Therein may be found the views of Messrs. D. Colcock and Henry McCall, who are well qualified to speak for the sugar growing industry of Louisiana; of Mr. Oxnard, representing the beet sugar industry of the United States; of Dr. E. P. Miller, who demonstrates plainly the fact that it is through stock manipulation and not legitimate profits in sugar refining that Mr. Havemeyer's Sugar Trust has, for several years past, been able to pay dividends while engaged in cutting sugar prices, in the hope of killing off the refineries outside the trust; of members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives; of an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, and of a large number of bright editors in various parts of the country. Altogether it is an instructive and edifying collection of fact and opinion which shows how completely content the friends of protection are with their side of the controversy and how little sleep they are losing on Mr. Havemeyer's account.

Free Trade in Raw Sugar.



What the Havemeyer policy would mean to the Southern cane growers.

Free Trade in Raw Sugar.



What the Havemeyer policy would mean to the sugar beet farmers in the West.

Trying to Get Even.

"The more men of the Havemeyer type who attack the Republican policy of protection the better it is for the party. Havemeyer is simply sore because his trust did not get what it wanted, and he is now trying to get even."—Congressman Warner, of Illinois.

MR. HAVEMEYER CONTRADICTED.

His Obvious Purpose Was to Divert Attention From the Sugar Trust.

Henry T. Oxnard, President of the American Beet Sugar Association, has prepared a reply to H. O. Havemeyer's recent argument before the Industrial Commission at Washington. He flatly denies many of Mr. Havemeyer's statements, and accuses him of seeking to destroy the American beet sugar industry, in order to foster the refineries that handle foreign raw material, besides attempting to divert public attention from the Sugar Trust by attacking the tariff. Mr. Oxnard says:

"The two largest—in fact, the pioneer trusts in the country, as every one knows—are the Standard Oil and Sugar Trusts. The Standard Oil Company does not enjoy its monopoly from the tariff, and the American Sugar Refining Company, according to Mr. Havemeyer, receives only 3½ per cent. protection. How absurd, then, is it to say the tariff is responsible for trusts. But right here I wish to dispute Mr. Havemeyer's statement regarding the protection afforded to sugar refining in claiming that it only receives a protection of 3½ per cent. In the Dingley Tariff act sugar refining receives a protection of an eighth of a cent per pound, and the testimony produced before the Ways and Means Committee, of which Mr. Dingley was chairman, brought out the fact that sugar in a modern refinery, with the best machinery, well located, can be refined at a cost of about a quarter of a cent per pound. We therefore find that sugar refining under these conditions is receiving a protection of not only 3½ but fifty per cent. ad valorem, based on the cost of refining sugar.

"The protection granted to sugar producers who make the article of sugar itself is fifty per cent. on the cost of raw sugars to-day, or identical with the protection granted to the sugar refining companies."

Mr. Oxnard declares that American sugar producers would suffer and the development of the beet sugar industry be retarded by the admission of raw sugar free of duty.

In conclusion he says: "I will not dispute Mr. Havemeyer's claim that ten per cent. is sufficient protection to the sugar refining interests which he represents, but I do assert that he cannot make the American people believe that the industries and business of this country prospered during the years we were struggling under the Wilson law, when the average protection amounted to forty per cent. ad valorem. If Mr. Havemeyer had said that keen and losing competition in business led to the formation of trusts he would be right, for the tariff has nothing to do with the formation of trusts."

Measured by Results.

For the fiscal year ending July 1 the customs revenues have aggregated upward of $390,000,000. What have the free trade maligners of the Dingley law to say to this? They declared that as a revenue producer the law had proved to be a failure, and would only breed deficits. Yet this same law has proved to be by $30,000,000 more productive of revenue than was the law which preceded it, even though the latter had in its final months the aid of an immense flood of anticipatory importations.

Moreover, the Dingley act yields for the fiscal year just closed a larger amount of revenue than the McKinley act of 1890 yielded in its best year, and, as the New York Tribune points out, a little more than was calculated upon as the amount sufficient, with the internal taxes then in force, to cover ordinary expenditures of the Government. The credit due to its framers is all the greater because they were compelled to make their estimates in the face of a depression of trade and industries which, had it continued, would have rendered satisfactory results impossible. But they had full faith that a sound protective law would promptly restore prosperity without any of the monetary changes so persistently urged, and the result proves that they were not in error.

Measured by its results the Dingley bill will be assigned to a place in history as one of the wisest, best conceived and most widely beneficial enactments ever placed upon the statute books of any country.

The Boy Cries "Cut Behind!"

The frankness of Mr. Havemeyer on the subject of the tariff is like the frankness of the boy who cries "Cut behind!" when he has failed to get a hold at the tail of a wagon. The tariff law is an evil in Mr. Havemeyer's eyes only when it frustrates his plans for a complete monopoly of refined sugar. The tariff is a thing to be denounced only when it ceases to give him a free ride over the necks of consumers. How comes it that the head of the Sugar Trust never complained of the tariff as the "mother of all trusts" as long as his own trust was growing apace? Mr. Havemeyer's outburst before the Industrial Commission at Washington is chiefly remarkable because of its cynical disregard for moral principles of any kind."—Chicago Tribune.

Should Write Populist Platforms.

The head of the Sugar Trust really ought to be invited by Bryan to write the anti-trust plank in the next Democratic platform. Mr. Havemeyer would shine quite as much in that capacity as he does in making attacks on protection and making low tariff speeches, and then hanging around Washington while Congress is in session imploring the Republicans to put twice as much protection for him into the tariff bill.—Lowell (Mass.) Mail.

TREASURE ON A SPANISH WRECK.

Workmen Find Gold, Silver and Paper Money on the Almirante Oquendo.

A number of Cuban fishermen who were working on the wreck of the Spanish cruiser Almirante Oquendo, which lies off the coast near Santiago de Cuba, stripping the hulk of brass and copper fittings, found $3300 in specie and $8000 in Spanish currency. The paper money was found aft by a diver. It is badly damaged by the action of the water, and has little value except as a curiosity.

The specie, consisting of $1200 in gold and $1800 in silver, was found in a bag on the deck of the vessel. It is evident that some officer was compelled to drop it where it was found while he was attempting to carry it ashore after the warship was beached.

THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION

Newspaper Men Complain of the Censorship at Manila.

They Specify Suppression of Defeats, Underestimation of Filipinos' Tenacity of Purpose and American Losses.

Manila, via Hongkong (By Cable).—The constantly increasing strictness of the censorship of the press dispatches from Manila, which has prevented the cabling to the United States of anything that did not reflect official views of important events and conditions, resulted in a united effort on the part of correspondents here to secure an abatement of the rigor of the censorship.

The initiative in this direction was taken a month ago, and resulted in the framing of a statement, which was presented to Major-General Elwell S. Otis, commanding the military forces of the United States in the Philippine Islands, with a request for permission to telegraph it to the United States. The correspondents also asked that they be allowed to telegraph to their respective papers all facts and the different phases of events as they transpired here.

The correspondents had two long interviews with General Otis, in the course of which they complained that the evident purpose of the censorship was, not to keep information from the enemy, but to keep from the public a knowledge of the real condition of affairs here. It was also asserted by the correspondents that newspapers printed in Manila, which reach the enemy quickly, are permitted to publish statements similar to those which correspondents are forbidden to cable. It was made clear to General Otis that the objection was to the system, and not to the censor.

General Otis finally promised greater liberality, agreeing to pass all matter that he might consider not detrimental to the interests of the United States.

General Otis appointed Captain Green of his staff censor.

The statement of the correspondents is as follows:

"The undersigned being all the staff correspondents of American newspapers stationed in Manila, unite in the following statement:

"We believe that, owing to official dispatches from Manila made public in Washington, the people of the United States have not received a correct impression of the situation in the Philippines, but that these dispatches have presented an ultra-optimistic view that is not shared by the general officers in the field.

"We believe the dispatches incorrectly represent the existing condition among the Filipinos in respect to internal dissension and demoralization resulting from the American campaign and to the brigand character of their army.

"We believe the dispatches err in the declaration that 'The situation is well in hand,' and in the assumption that the insurrection can be speedily ended without a greatly increased force.

"We think the tenacity of the Filipino purpose has been underestimated, and that the statements are unfounded that volunteers are willing to engage in further service.

"The censorship has compelled us to participate in this misrepresentation by excising or altering uncontroverted statements of facts or the plea, as General Otis stated, that 'they would alarm the people at home,' or 'have the people of the United States by the ears.'

"Specifications: Prohibition of hospital reports; suppression of full reports of field operations in the event of failure; numbers of heat prostration in the field; systematic minimization of naval operations, and suppression of complete reports of the situation.

"John T. McCutcheon, Harry Armstrong, Chicago Record.

"Oscar K. Davis, P. G. McDonnell, New York Sun.

"Robert M. Collins, John P. Dunning, L Jones, the Associated Press.

"John F. Bass, Will Dinwiddie, New York Herald.

"E. D. Skeene, Scripps-McRae Association.

"Richard Little, Chicago Tribune."

AMERICANS GAIN A POINT.

The Revision of Arbitration Awards Secured at The Hague.

The Hague (By Cable).—The Third Committee, or Arbitration Commission, of the International Peace Conference held a plenary meeting a few days ago, discussing international commissions of inquiry and adopting, with certain amendments, Article 56, respecting the expenses of the tribunal.

The section of Article 54, providing for the revision of arbitral awards, which the Americans had succeeded in adding to the original project, was the subject of a long debate on a motion of H. de Martens, of the Russian delegation to eliminate the amendment. Messrs. Holls and Low, of the American delegation, made long speeches in defence of revision.

Mr. Holls, whose remarks were rapidly translated into French by M. Destournelles, declared that the Americans would be unable to agree to the arbitration scheme if revision were stricken out, unless they received further instructions from Washington.

This announcement created a sensation. Professor Asser of the Dutch delegation presented a fresh draft proposal which he vigorously supported.

Mr. Holls finally accepted an amendment providing that the disputing parties can reserve the right of revision by special agreement.

Thus the Americans practically won their point.

BRUTAL SPECTACLE IN FRANCE.

Bull and Lion Fight at Roubaix—The Contest a Short One.

Roubaix, France (By Cable).—The much talked of fight between a Spanish bull and an Abyssinian lion proved a fiasco, although the seats in the bull ring sold at fabulous prices. The lion, which was a splendid specimen, refused to fight until the bull gored him in several places. Then he sprang fiercely upon his foe, and tore off one of the bull's ears. For a few seconds there was a terrific fight, and then the lion retired to a corner, refusing to carry the contest further.

The audience, furious at being balked, became riotous.

Tornado Destroys a Russian City.

A terrific tornado in the province of Pensa, Russia, caused great loss of life. The city of Nikolnjewskoje is almost entirely destroyed. The loss of life in the province will reach nearly two hundred, while fifty people were seriously injured.

New Orleans Editors Shoot.

A shooting affray occurred in the streets of New Orleans, La., a few days ago between Alphonse Mulvey and W. B. Roberts. Mulvey was killed. The two men were joint editors of a sensational paper named the Headlight. It recently suspended, and Mulvey started the Thomas Cat and Roberts the Thunderbolt. The two former partners quarrelled and abused each other in their papers with the above result.

Fever Conquered at Santiago.

The yellow fever situation at Santiago de Cuba continues to improve.

News of the Toilers.

The International Seamen's Union has organizers at work at every lake and seaport in the country. Many new members are being enrolled.

The members of the general railway workers, whose union in Scotland is now defunct, are joining the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants.

The City Law Department of Columbus, Ohio, has just discovered that all city employes must be placed on an eight-hour work day basis in the future.

The demands of the Jersey City bricklayers and masons for an eight-hour day and compensation at the rate of forty-five cents an hour have been conceded by the employers.

CUP CHALLENGER WINS.

Shamrock Easily Defeats the Britannia in a Forty-Mile Course.

THE YACHT'S OWNER IS PLEASED.

The Challenger Was Sixteen Minutes and Twenty-Five Seconds Ahead at the Finish—Shamrock's Sailing Powers Were Not Exerted to the Utmost—Her Chances to Win the Cup.

Southampton (By Cable).—The first trial race between Shamrock and Britannia resulted in a victory for the cup challenger, which won easily, beating Britannia by sixteen minutes and twenty-five seconds. Both yachts were handled with admirable skill. The course sailed was about forty miles. The Prince of Wales was aboard Britannia.

There was much excitement on the Solent over the race. From early morning crowds watched the preparations on board both yachts, while the whole fleet from Southampton, Cowes and other points made for Ryde. The scene at Ryde Pier was most animated. Long before the start crowds of fashionable visitors had arrived.

As the starting gun boomed Britannia immediately crossed the line, Shamrock following in a way to give the impression that she had no objection to giving Britannia a slight lead. The latter, however, did not long maintain the advantage.

It was a dead heat to windward, and little distance was covered before Shamrock, which started on the short leg to port, overhauled her, and on the following long leg to starboard Shamrock forged ahead rapidly. It was at once noticed that she was sailing nearly half a point nearer the wind than Britannia. Shamrock was carrying her mainsail jib-headed, topsail, jib and foresail. Britannia carried the same canvas, but, in addition, her clubtopsail. Shamrock was half a mile ahead passing Warner.

Hogarth was at the helm of the cup challenger. The boat held up admirably, and there was not a drop of water adeck. She proved extremely quick in putting about, only taking ten and one-half seconds.

On rounding the Nab Lightship both yachts set their spinnakers for the run back.

The only mishap of the day was that when Shamrock's sail began to fill the top caught in the crosstrees. The huge canvas flopped flat, and then suddenly burst, like a balloon, and a big rent became visible in the upper part, where a long strip had been torn out, leaving a hole big enough for a man to crawl through.

Shamrock's speed naturally suffered somewhat from this accident.

Both boats soon set their topsails, and later their balloon foresails. The yachts jibed to port near Ryde. They were then traveling at such a rate that the press boat, going at a speed of eleven knots, was unable to keep the pace with Shamrock, though the wind lightened considerably after leaving the Nab Lightship.

Britannia appeared to be holding her own for a short spell before she reached Ryde, but Shamrock again crept slowly ahead widening the gap.

The scene at this time was an inspiriting one. Both yachts, under a cloud of canvas, were gliding on even keels.

As the Shamrock rounded Old Castle Point and came into full view of the crowds on the Cowes esplanade, she had all sails full set, showing an immense stretch of canvas and affording a splendid sight, which drew hearty cheers from the assembled spectators.

The wind freshened after passing Cowes, and both boats took in their spinnakers and started on the broad reach to the Solent buoy. After jibing around they reached back, finishing with a short tack to make the home mark.

The corrected times at the finish were: Shamrock, 3.43.50; Britannia, 4.00.15. The times passing the buoy on the Solent bank were: Shamrock, 3.15.45; Britannia, 3.25.04.

Both yachts were admirably handled, but the Shamrock had a clear advantage throughout.

The result is considered most satisfactory to Sir Thomas Lipton and others who are anxious to see the American's Cup return to this country. Mr. Fife and Mr. Jameson were on board Shamrock, but Sir Thomas Lipton followed on board the Erin, which, with a few yachts and one solitary but crowded excursion steamer, escorted the racers around the course.

On the actual difference in the times of Shamrock and Britannia at the finish of the race, it does not appear that Shamrock has a great chance of winning the American's Cup. These signs, however, may be deceptive.

It was the opinion of those who closely watched the race from the steamer following the yachts that Shamrock was never pushed to her utmost in the trial, and that Mr. Fife, the designer of the yacht, who practically engineered the contest on behalf of Sir Thomas Lipton, merely desired to ascertain whether Shamrock could show Britannia a clean pair of heels. He had no desire, however, to let every one into the secret of the actual merits or best speed of the challenger.

SHAMROCK IS FORMIDABLE.

The Race Shows Her to Be a Great Windward Boat.

New York City (Special).—The Shamrock's race against the Britannia is instructive because the latter cutter was thoroughly tested against the Vigilant, whose ability is well known here on account of her meetings with the Defender. In her races with the Prince of Wales's yacht the Vigilant lost ten out of fourteen races, her victories being generally in light winds with eased or free sheets. It was generally admitted that in British waters and with British conditions the Britannia was the better boat by from three to five minutes.

In the nine races between the Vigilant and the Defender next year for the honor of defending the America's Cup against the Valkyrie the Defender won all that were finished—five—and showed an average superiority of about six minutes on a thirty-mile course.

Assuming that the Columbia is five minutes better than the Defender, which is a fair estimate, taking account of the effect of improvements in the new boat during the season, it will be seen that the result of the trial race makes the Shamrock a decidedly formidable competitor for the cup. The most important fact shown by the race was that the Shamrock is a great windward boat, a very dangerous quality.

When Dreyfus Will Be Tried.

The Dreyfus court martial at Rennes, France, will not begin its sittings until August 10.

Camarines Want an American Alliance.

The natives of the Provinces of Albay, South Camarines and North Camarines, in the Philippines, are endeavoring to throw off the domination of the Tagals. They are willing to declare allegiance to the United States when troops are sent to protect them.

Fighting Strength of the Transvaal.

The Boers are engaged in making dynamite mortars at Johannesburg. The fighting strength of the Transvaal, including that of the Orange Free State, is estimated at about 37,000 men. The Outlanders are estimated at 80,000 men.

A Conspiracy in Cuba.

The truth regarding the recent proclamation issued in Matanzas, Cuba, shows that a regular revolutionary party has been established, with headquarters in Havana, its object being to incite Cubans through the entire country. All this is well known to the authorities, and no manifesto comes off the press without the Government receiving a copy of it.

Detroit Municipal Ownership Defeated.

Municipal ownership of street railways in Detroit, Mich., was practically defeated when the Aldermen tabled all ordinances under which the city would be authorized to purchase and hold the roads.

VALENTINE'S SENTENCE.

Perth Amboy Bank-Wrecker Gets Six Years' Imprisonment.

Prisoner's Faithful Wife Comforts Him in the Courtroom—His Peculations Amount to $208,000.

New Brunswick, N. J. (Special).—George M. Valentine, the defaulting cashier of the Middlesex County Bank, at Perth Amboy, was sentenced by Judge Woodbridge Storm, in the Middlesex County Court, to six years in the State prison. There was no trial, as Valentine pleaded non vult. The prisoner was taken to Trenton.

Mrs. Valentine, the wife; Howard Valentine and Mulford Valentine, uncles, and his brother, Howard Valentine, together with several other members of the Valentine and Anness families, were in the courtroom when sentence was passed.

The amount of Valentine's peculations reaches $208,000. Perth Amboy depositors are angry because the prisoner was not dealt with more severely.

Many who have invested their savings who have suffered by the cashier's thefts. Without her the guilty man would have collapsed in the courtroom. As he wept she comforted him.

Valentine looked like a broken-down man during the proceedings. His clothes were too large for him, and he sat huddled up, with head bowed.

Mrs. Valentine was dressed in a white waist and black skirt, with a sailor hat. She put back her veil in court. As she entered the courtroom she said to her husband, who was choking with sobs:

"Be brave, now, dear, if ever. It will soon be over. Bear it as bravely as you can."

All through the proceedings, until Valentine arose for sentence, the wife held his hand.

Prosecutor Voorhees, in addressing the Court for the people, said that it was unnecessary for him to go into the details of the defalcation, as the facts in the affair were already known to the Court. He then moved for sentence. Mr. Savage made an eloquent appeal to the Court for leniency. He dwelt upon the reputation of the old Valentine family, which he said had for many years in Middlesex County borne an excellent name for honesty. He called the attention of the Court to the fact that Valentine had surrendered himself, and had saved the county the expense of a trial. He had, Mr. Savage said, done all in his power to right the wrong.

Judge Strong called upon the prisoner to stand, after Prosecutor Voorhees moved for sentence. Valentine staggered to his feet and leaned upon a table for support. The judge, a very old man of kindly aspect, was almost as much affected as the prisoner.

Tears stood in his eyes as he imposed the sentence, and he was obliged to stop twice to control his emotion.

The sentence propounded was six years and costs upon each charge, to run concurrently, however, beginning and ending at the same time, so the sentence practically amounts to six years, with commutation for good behavior. The maximum sentence which could have been imposed was imprisonment for seven years or a fine of $2000 or both. For both crimes this would mean fourteen years.

The Judge commented upon the man

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Woman and Perversity.

Women and perversity are one, says the philosophic street car conductor, who asserts that she always does the wrong thing in traveling on the trains. She wants to get aboard on the wrong side of the street; she alights the wrong way, facing backward, before the car stops, and she'll crowd in between two fat passengers near the rear door of the car rather than walk a few steps forward where there is plenty of room. She may have nickels and dimes in her purse to burn, but she'll fish and hunt around for minutes looking for five coppers to unload upon the long suffering servant of the road.—Exchange.

The Land of Horseshoes.

Horseshoes are an important branch of industry in Norway. About 6,000 tons are exported every year. Great Britain and France, where horseshoes are used not only for horses, but also for donkeys and oxen employed as beasts of burden, divide almost the whole Norwegian exportation between them in about equal quantities.

Danger Signals!

Do you take cold with every change in the weather? Does your throat feel raw? And do sharp pains dart through your chest?

Don't you know these are danger signals which point to pneumonia, bronchitis, or consumption itself?

If you are ailing and have lost flesh lately, they are certainly danger signals. The question for you to decide is, "Have I the vitality to throw off these diseases?"

Don't wait to try SCOTT'S EMULSION "as a last resort." There is no remedy equal to it for fortifying the system. Prevention is easy.

Scott's Emulsion

prevents consumption and hosts of other diseases which attack the weak and those with poor blood.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is the one standard remedy for inflamed throats and lungs, for colds, bronchitis and consumption. It is a food medicine of remarkable power. A food, because it nourishes the body; and a medicine, because it corrects diseased conditions.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Oct. 19, 1898.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays) leave Elizabeth City, at 11:40, A. M., and 6:00, P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Northbound, daily, except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2:45 P. M., and Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 9:30, A. M.

The trains arrive at and depart from the Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk; connect at Norfolk with all Bail and Steamer lines, and at Edenton with Steamer for Roanoke, Cashie Chowan and Scuppernong rivers, transfer teamers to Mackey's Ferry, thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Pantego and Belhaven connecting with steamer Virginia Dare for Makeleyville, Aurora, Washington and all intermediate landings.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH AND OLD DOMINION LINE.

The Steamer Neuse leaves Elizabeth City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:00 P. M., for Newbern, Oriental, Ocracoke and Roanoke Island, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morehead City, and with the W. & W. R. R. for Jacksonville, Wilmington, N. C. Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, Ocracoke, Newberne, Oriental, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars ow rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President Street Station; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R., Dock Street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R. Pier 27 North River, and Old Dominion Line

For further information apply to M. H. Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Man'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Ag't.

GEORGE W. BELL,
Gun-Smith.

At the Old Stand on Road Street,
ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA

W H Morris,
Veterinary Surgeon.

Having made the Diseases of Horses a special study, is now devoting attention to their cure. He has had marked success in treating staggers, affections of the lungs, lock jaw, etc. He also treats all Domestic Animals.

Examinations at his office on Main street, Elizabeth City, N. C., FREE OF CHARGE

F. H. ZIEGLER & BRO.
Successors to John H Ziegler,

Dealers in all Kinds of

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From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

CRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS

when desired. The finest Hearse in this section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metallic Caskets a specialty The old stand on Ehringhaus Street.

All kinds of Cabinet Work done.

The North Carolinian

Published Every Thursday

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

EARLY HISTORY OF ELIZABETH CITY.

The recent case of W. N. Gregory vs. the Corporation of Elizabeth City, brought out some facts in the history of the town that may be of interest to some of our citizens, so to gratify the desire of any wishing to know something of the history of the town we subjoin the following:

At the legislature held in the city of Fayettville in the year 1798, upon petition of certain citizens, John Love, Isaac Sawyer, Timothy Colton and Bailey Jackson were appointed commissioners or directors to establish and lay out a town at the Narrows of Pasquotenk River. Pursuant to said act Adam Tooley and wife, Elizabeth, conveyed to the said commissioners or directors fifty acres of their Narrows plantation for the purpose of having laid out in a town. Said deed began at the narrows of the river and extended for enough back so as to comprehend fifty acres. In the said act the town was named Reading. In accordance with said act and the deed made pursuant thereto, the said commissioners proceeded to lay out said town into lots and streets. Lots on the front and principal streets of one-fourth of an acre each and back and side lots of one-half acre each. The principal or front streets were left not less than 66 feet wide and the cross and side streets were left not less than 33 feet in width, both lots and streets following the provisions of the said act. At the next sitting of the legislature, held in the city of Raleigh in the year 1794, the name Reading was changed to Elizabeth Town, doubtless in honor of Mrs. Elizabeth Tooley, the former owner of the narrows plantation. The original deed for the fifty acres granted to the commissioners can be found in the office of the Register of Deeds in book *M.*, page 355. At the legislature of 1830-31 the commissioners of the town were authorized and directed to make a survey of the town before January 1832; the legislature of 1832 extended the time for completing the survey to January 1st, 1833. Pursuent to these acts Mr. Exum Newby, surveyor, did make a survey and plat of the town, evidently following and adopting the plan of the original commissioners. The commissioners of the town in 1854 employed Mr. F. Vaughan to make two copies of the old Newby map, one of which copies was exhibited at the late trial, the old Newby map having been lost. Any one desiring to see the original size and plan of the town can do so by referring to this copy of the Exum Newby map. By referring to said map and their lot numbers they can trace the title of the corporation back to the original owners.

DISCREDITED PROPHETS.

The Republican party gave the country a Protective Tariff. Now watch the ever increasing exports. 1895, $807,000,000; in 1896, $882,000,000; in 1898, $1,231,000,000; and when the present fiscal year is completed on the 30th of June instant, look out for a larger figure even than the last one. And yet Democratic Free Traders predicted—they wouldn't have it any other way—that Republican Protection would destroy our foreign commerce by killing off our exports. What prophets! and why should the country further trus them?

Prosperity is identified with the Dingley law. The Wilson law belongs to a period of deep depression and business disaster. Its predecessor, the McKinley tariff law, was attended with the greatest expansion in foreign commerce known up to that time, but far surpassed since the Dingley law went into operation. These are facts established in official statistics, open to all and easily understood at a glance.

A system of free schools has been started in Manila, and it will be extended as fast as the islands quet down. It is a fair average specimen of the tyranny the United States has in contemplation.

The disaster to business which the Democratic party predicted in case the Republican party were successful in 1896, is as absent as was the promised prosperity of the last administration of that party.

The Colonel of the Oregon regiment just returned from Manilla is confident that the revolt will be put down during the next dry season. He knows from observation that the work is already well advanced.

Our exports to Japan last year amounted to $40,000,092, a fivefold increase since 1890. In a few years this country will stand first in the aggregate of its dealings with the Japanese.

Col. Robert G. Ingersol, the celebrated agnostic and distinguished orator, died very suddenly at his home in New York Tuesday.

KEEP HANDS OFF.

There has been a great deal of foolish talk as to the necessity for a Protective Tariff having passed, because in some articles of manufacture we are able to undersell the world, and hence our exports of these manufactured goods are increasing at a magnificent rate. This is a proof of the soundness of the Republican doctrine that a Protective Tariff does not interfere with the development of our trade. The Free Traders have always declared that a large volume of manufactured exports is impossible under Protection. We have, during the past two years, proved the utter falsity of this theory.

Don't go to juggling with the tariff. Let well enough alone. The people of this country have lost in the aggregate, many millions of dollars by the check to enterprise which has resulted from the agitation of the Rariff question from 1884 to 1896. We are getting ample revenue from the Dingley bill. It oppresses no one. Keep hands off and let the country go on prospering.

Mr. McKinley seems to have been a very excellent "advance agent" for Prosperity. Prosperity has made millions of dollars for the residents of this good country since we left behind us those "four more years of clover" of which the Democrats sang so loudly during the Cleveland campaign.

The Democratic party when in control of the Constitutional Convention of 1875 accepted and confirmed universal negro suffrage as we have it today, and now seeks to overthrow it by a suffrage amendment that violates the Constitution of the United States.

Gen. Warner, the Silverite, remarks that the increased production of gold has made the silver question less urgent. The vote of 1896 had the same effect.

Secretary of War Russel B. Alger has resigned and Hon. Elihu Root, of New York, has been appointed his successor.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, July 21, 1899.

President Mckinley has had considerable army experience himself, and it is not surprising that he should not feel called upon to take official notice of the complaint of certain newspaper correspondents, at Manila, that Gen. Otis has not conducted the war against the Filipinos to suit them and that his military censor has not allowed them to cable anything they chose to write to their papers. The President knows that the same sort of complaints were made against Gen. Grant, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Sheridan and in fact every officer who conducted a campaign during the civil war. He knows that those officers managed to get along notwitstanding such complaints, and he has every confidence in the ability of Gen. Otis to do the same. Information from civil and naval sources, over which Gen. Otis had control, have coincided too closely with what he has sent for any unprejudiced person to swallow the story of his having at any time misrepresented the situation.

Senator Neleon was given a hearing by Secretary Hitchcock, Assistant Secretary Ryan and Indian Commissioner Jones concerning the order of June 22, for the withdrawal of all intrudens anp white trespassers from the Cass Lake Indian reservation. Senator Nelson took the ground that the reservation was public land and that sttiers had a right to enter it, and asked that the crrying into effect of the order be postponed until there should be opportunity for Congressional action. Secretary Hitchcock has not announced his decision yet, but will in a day or two.

That President McKinley will be re-elected is as certain as anything in the future can be. Even if there had been no war with Spain, this would still be certain, on account of the prosperous condition of the country. The matter is thus briefed by a resident of Washington: "All elections in this country are carried by the laboring vote, the men who follow the plow and the mechanics and artisans are the ones who e'ect the Presidents. This class of voters are not yet ready to again embark upon the sea of approximate free trade, which is the chief corner-stone of the so-called Democratic organization. The laboring man is too near the time when he walked the streets, looking for work, living in souphouses that were maintained by public charity, while his wife and children were at home without the necessary food to sustain life and without fuel to keep them warm, to be yet ready to join the party which closed up the factories and threw them out of employment during the last Cleveland administration. If William McKinley had nothing to rely upon except the fact that he had given employment to every laboring man throughout the length and breadth of the land, he could rest assured of his re-election."

Mr. R. J. Vincent, of California, who thinks Senator White, of his State, would be the strongest man the Democrats could nominate for President, said: "But there is no use expecting any such good luck. Bryan is already picked out, and if he hasn't any more show in the rest of the Union than in California, he will make a worse race than in '96."

Hundreds of letters from soldiers in the Philippines give the lie to the claim that the military censorship has resulted in misrepresentation of the situation over there. Here is an extract from a letter just received from an officer in the regulars: "The insurgent army is demoralized and very much scattered. It has been frightfully slaughtered and conservative estimates place their killed at from seven to eight thousand. It looks as though the bottom might drop out of this rebellion at any moment, though these little devils are persistent and seem bent on keeping the ball rolling. They are undoubtedly hard pressed for grub and ammunition, and sooner later must give in."

Brave Men Fall

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and all feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless run-down feeling. But there is no need to feel like that. Listen to J. W. Gardner, Idaville, Ind. He says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he is all run down, and don't care whether he libes or dies. It did more to give me appetite than anything I could take. I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life." Only 50c at Wadsworth's drug store. Every bottle guaranteed.

He Got It.

He had the air of a man who was particularly well satisfied with himself.

"I tell you," he said, "there's nothing like having sickness in the family to convince a man that he can do a good many things that he never would have dared to attempt before. Now today I am going to buy a gown for my little girl. Her mother can't get out, you know, and so I am going to do it myself."

On the day following he had the air of a man who was particularly dissatisfied with himself.

"What's the matter?" he was asked. "Couldn't you get that gown?"

"Couldn't I get it!" he repeated. "Couldn't I get it! Hang it all! The trouble is that I did get it!"

"Something wrong with it?"

"Something! If it was only 'something,' I wouldn't mind. My taste is wrong, my judgment is wrong, the color is wrong, the size is wrong and the price is wrong."—Chicago Post.

Unfortunate Simile.

There are times when a lawyer regrets the use of an illustration which a moment before has appeared especially felicitous.

"The argument of my learned and brilliant brother," said the counsel for the plaintiff in a suit for damages from a street car corporation, "is like the snow now falling outside—it is scattered here, there and everywhere."

"All I can say," remarked the opposing counsel when his opportunity came, "is that I think the gentleman who likened my argument to the snow now falling outside may have neglected to observe one little point to which I flatter myself the similarity extends—it has covered all the ground in a very short time."—Youth's Companion.

Bank Impertinence.

The Philadelphia Record tells of an old Pennsylvania farmer who recently came into possession of a check for $200. It caused him a great deal of anxiety, and for a long time he could not muster up the courage to have it cashed. Finally, while on a trip to town, he summoned up nerve enough and, strolling into the bank, presented the check. The teller glanced at it hastily, and then, after the fashion of his kind, brusquely asked, "What denomination?"

"Lutheran, gol durn it! But what's thet got tew do with it?" as brusquely replied the old farmer, to the great astonishment of the bank official.

It required several minutes' explanation before the teller could get the old man to understand his question, and then the latter took his money and departed, with sundry growls derogatory to banks in general.

Red Hot From the Gun

Was the ball that hit G. B. Steadman, of Newark. Mich., in the civil, war. It caused horrible ulcers that no treatment helped for 20 years. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him. Cures cuts, bruises, burns, boils folons, corns, skin eruptions, best pile cure on eath. 25c a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Wadsworth, druggist

Salt For Small Change.

Besides the Maria Theresa 1780 dollars the people of Abyssinia for small change use a bar of hard crystallized salt, about 10 inches long and 2½ inches broad and thick, slightly tapering toward the end, five of which go to the dollar at the capital. It is a token of affection among the natives when friends meet to give to each other a lick of their respective bars, and in this way the material value of the salt is also decreased.

WHO IS TO BLAME? Women as well as men are made miserable by kidney trouble. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root the great kidney remedy, promptly cures. At druggists in fifty cent and dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

PIDGIN ENGLISH.

The Queer Jargon Used by the Business People of China.

The nondescript tongue known as "pidgin English" is almost the only medium of communication between foreigners and the Chinese, and nine-tenths of the enormous business done in China between the English and the Chinese is done through this grotesque gibberish. Mr. Chester Holcombe, in his "Real Chinaman," gives two amusing anecdotes to show how absurd it is.

A young foreigner who called upon two young ladies, also foreigners, was informed by their Chinese servant "that two piecey girlo no can see. Number one piecey top side makee washee, washee. Number two piecey go outside, makee walkee, walkee." He meant to say that the elder of the two was taking a bath up stairs, and the youngest had gone out.

When King Kalakaua of the Hawaiian Islands visited Shanghai, he occupied a suit of rooms up one flight of stairs at the Astor House. Two American gentlemen called to pay their respects one morning, and, meeting the proprietor, inquired if the king was in. "I will see," replied the landlord, and, shouting to a Chinese servant, asked: "Boy! That piecey king top side, had got?" "Hab got," laconically answered the servant. "Gentlemen, his majesty is in. Pray walk up," said the landlord.

Working Night and Day,

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Lite Pills. Every pill is a sugar-coated globule of health that changes weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fag into mental power. They are wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by Wadsworth.

"Sweet Bells Jangled Out of Tune and Harsh."

Shakespeare's description fits thousands of women. They are cross, despondent, sickly, nervous—a burden to themselves and their families. Their sweet dispositions are gone, and they, like the bells, seem sadly out of tune. But there is a remedy. They can use

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

It brings health to the womanly organism, and health there means well poised nerves, calmness, strength. It restores womanly vigor and power. It tones up the nerves which suffering and disease have shattered. It is the most perfect remedy ever devised to restore weak women to perfect health, and to make them attractive and happy. $1.00 at all druggists.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

REV. J. W. SMITH, Camden, S. C., says:—"My wife used Wine of Cardui at home for falling of the womb and it entirely cured her."

FOOLED THE CATAMOUNT.

And the Ugly Beast Plainly Showed That His Feelings Were Hurt.

"People who imagine that animals haven't got feelings don't know what they are talking about," said the Yellowstone Park guide as he sat cleaning his rifle. "I was cutting a trail around one of the sprouting springs one day, and, getting warmed up, I threw my coat over the end of a log. By and by I went off to hunt for a drink of water, and it was perhaps half an hour before I returned to my work.

"When I came up, it was to see a whalin big mountain lion creepin along to spring on the coat. It was over the log in a way to make it look like a man stoopin down, and the lion was nicely deceived. He skulked up to within 18 feet of the log, crouched flat for a moment and laid back his ears, and then he made two jumps of it. Greased lightnin wasn't in it with that critter. It was like a big ball of fur shot from a cannon, and as he flew he uttered a screech which brought my hair on end. If that coat had been a man he would not have had time to say gum. The lion lit down on it with claws and teeth ready for business, and in five seconds the garment was cut into carpet rags.

"Then he realized the cheat, and you never saw a human bein look so foolish. His tail went down to the earth, the fire died out of his eyes and he'd have given $40 for some one to kick him up hill. His chagrin was so plain that I laughed right out, and that broke his heart. He looked at me and whimpered like a puppy, and when I asked if his mother knew he was out he fetched a sort of sob in his throat and sneaked off like a dog caught killin sheep. If I could have run fast enough to have caught him by the tail he would't have even looked back. He knew he had made a fool of himself, and he wanted to go off and hide and have a long think."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at A. Wadsworth's drug store as his giving away to his many customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. His trade is simply enormous in this very valuable remedy from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, colds, Asthma, bronchitis, croup and all throat and lung diseases are quickly cured. You can test it before before buying by getting a trial bottle free; large size 50c and $1.00 Every bottle guaranteed.

Her Theory.

Mrs. Mild—You seem to differ from the usual idea about coddling a man to win his consent. According to your theory, scolding is the best medium for winning satisfactory results.

Mrs. Wild—That, my dear, is in accord with one of the laws of nature. Everything has got to be blown up before it will come down.—Richmond Dispatch.

From a Tough Bird.

"The pillows in this boarding house are the hardest I ever struck," complained the new boarder at the breakfast table. "I wonder what they are made of?"

"Perhaps," said the star boarder, "of feathers from a tailor's goose."—

They had been married seven years. The doctor had been called in and pronounced him a very sick man. As his wife entered the room after the doctor's last visit he called her to his bedside, and in a tremulous voice he remarked:

"Darling, I am going."

Leaning over him, she stroked his head gently and reminiscently replied:

"Cheer up, Clarence! That remark assures me that you will live. Don't you remember how often you said that during our courting days and how persistently you didn't go?"—Boston Courier.

ATLANTIC COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

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THAT FLOATS FROM THE FLAG-STAFF of our business; the principle that is interwoven through every thread of our business fabric, its the principle that wins. We will take our chances for reward on our fidelity to this rule and rock bottom prices to all. Wholesale and Retail, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Oil Clothing, Gum Boots Notions &c., &c.

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The publishers of the The New York Star, the handsomely illustrated Sunday newspaper, are giving a high grade Bicycle each day for the largest list of the words made by using the letters contained in

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no more times in any one word than it is found in The New York Star. Webster's Dictionary to be considered as authority. Two Good Watches (first-class time-keepers) will be given daily for second and third best lists, including Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, China, Sterling Silverware, etc., etc., in order of merit. This educational contest is being given to advertise and introduce this successful weekly into new homes, and all prizes will be awarded promptly without partiality. Twelve 2 cent stamps be inclosed for thirteen weeks trial subscription with full particulars and list of over 300 valuable rewards. Contest opens and awards commence Monday, June 26th, and closes Monday, August 21st, 1899. Your list can reach us any day between these dates, and will receive the award to which it may be entitled for that day, and your name will be printed in the following issue of The New York Stark. Only one list can be entered by the same person. Prizes are on exhibition at The Stars business offices. Persons securing bicycle may have choice of Ladies' Gentlemeg's or Juvenites' 1899 model, color, color or size cesired. Call or address Dept. "E," The New York Star, 286 W. 39th street, New York City.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE co-partnership between the undersigned in Grocery trade under the firm name of Berry & Bliven has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by C. F. Bliven at the same stand to whom all persons owing said firm will make immediate settlement.

R. W. BERRY,
C. F. BLIVEN.

Eliz. City, June 22d, 1899.

Notice of Administration.

Having qualified as Administrator of the late Mary J. White I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to her estate to come forward and make immediate settlement; and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

J. Q. A. WOOD,
Administrator.

June 12th, 1899.

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For Novelty of Scenery and Entirely New Experience in Seashore Life this Old-Time Resort Surpasses Them All.

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Unsurpassed.

The Steamer leaves Elizabeth City daily, except Sunday at 3:00, p. m. Arrive at Nags Head, 7:30, p. m. Returning, leaves Nags Head at 6:30 a. m., connecting at Elizabeth City with South and North-bound trains. NEWBERNE

NOTICE! Steamer will make a special trip every Sunday. Leaves Elizabeth City at 8, a. m. Returning, leaves Nags Head at 4:30, p. m.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS 75c

Children 40 cents. No steamer will leave Nags Head Monday morning.

EXCURSIONS

Steamer for charter every Tuesday. Charter $100.00. Apply to M. H. Snowden, N. S. R. R. C. W. Morris, the well-known liveryman, will conduct a first-class livery during the season. The services of Dr. A. L. Pendleton has been secured for the season.

All boats stopping at the wharf from Elizabeth City, carrying freight or passengers, will be charged $25 for each and every time they land

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The Semi-Weekly Tribune, printed Tuesdays and Fridays, is one of the best general newspapers in the country for a wide-awake farmer, professional man, merchant, manufacturer or mechanic. It saves the necesity of buying other newspapers. It supplements admirably a local daily; many people take it in place of one.

The agricultural page will contain this year, in addition to regular features, a weather review, many descriptions of the actual results obtained on small farms, and other matters of particular use to gardeners, fruit-growers, farmers, dairymen and live-stock raisers

STORIES OF THE WAR WITH SPAIN

During each week the reader will find a column of "Questions and Answers," letters from correspondents in London and Paris; some good games of checkers; a series of thrilling stories of actual experiences in the war with Spain, written by soldiers and sailors.

PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT

With Friday's number there is an Illustrated Supplement, 20 to 24 pages, printed on specially fine paper, full of delightful reading, enlivened with from thirty to fifty half-tone or other pictures. Sample copies of Friday's issue will be sent free on application The Supplement contains two pages of humor, book reviews; short stories; dramatic and musical criticisms, the fine work of great architects and artists letters from abroad; and in fact, the whole range of higher topics in which intelligent men and women are deeply interested. The Supplement is the cream of the whole week's work in The Tribune Office.

CLUBS.

Any reader who may find it convenient to raise a club of subscribers for The Semi-Weekly Tribune is invited to do so, and to send to this office for sample copies, etc.

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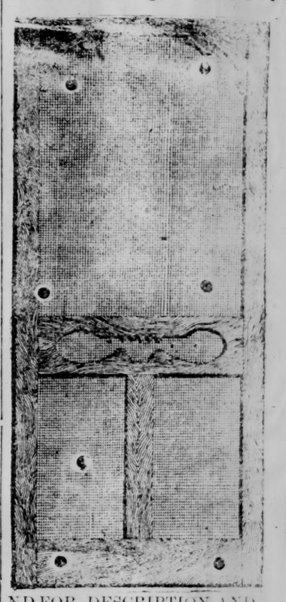

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Cut this out and return to us with $1.00 (bank check, money order or currency) and we'll send the following postage prepaid:

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Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts.

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Corinthian—Methodist, W. E. Grayton, pastor; Corner Stone, Z. H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch, Duke Pierce, pastor; St. Philip, W. J. Heritage, rector; St. Stephen, W. Archibald, pastor; Asbury, Presbyterian, S. P. Smith, pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic, Eureka Lodge No. 317, Geo. W. Brothers, is W. M.; Dr. J. E. Grigg, S. W.; Dr. A. L. Pendleton, J. W.; T. B. Wilson, S. D.; C. W. Grandy, J. D.; Speed Sawyer, Treas.; D. E. Bradford, Secretary; E. F. Sawyer, Chaplain; J. A. Hooper and T. J. Jordan, Stewards; E. J. Shepherd, Tiler. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday nights.

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Knights of Honor, R. B. White, Dictator; J. H. Engle, Vice Dictator; T. J. Jordan, Reporter; T. B. Wilson, Financee Reporter; W. J. Tratten, Treasurer. Meets 1st and 4th Friday.

Pasquotank Tribe No. 8, I. O. R. M.; W. H. Sanford, Prophet; Will Anderson, Sachem; R. C. Laine, Senior; Luther Holloman, C. of R.; S. H. Morris, K. of W.; J. F. Simpson, K. of W. Meet every Wednesday night.

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Good Table, Clean Beds, Polite Attention. Board by the day week or month.

TERMS REASONABLE.

The North Carolinian.

Thursday, July 27, 1899.

We repeat Croakers to the rear.

Let "diversified industries" be the watch word.

The bar of public opinion has knocked down many a man.

The rains of the past few days have been greatly welcomed by our farmers.

Bathing, fishing, driving and dancing are among the popular amusements at Nag's Head.

We are glad to learn that the Elizabeth City Buggy Company is doing a very successful business, extending to all parts of this section.

Court occupied the whole of last week. There were only four jury trials, but two of them taking up a couple of days each, a number of cases could not be reached and were continued.

There should never be any antagonism between the town and the country. They are each dependent upon the other. The town makes a market for the country and the country brings trade to the town.

Attention is called to the Annual Announcement of the Atlantic Collegiate Institute in this issue of the CAROLINIAN. It is the largest and oldest School in Eastern Carolina, and enjoys the reputation of being first-class in every respect.

The Sunday Excursions on the Newberne to Nag's Head afford an opportunity for a large number of our citizens, who are so situated that they could not well otherwise, well do so, to take weekly baths in the ocean and receive the benefits of the salubrious breezes there.

That the Elizabeth City Cotton Mill enterprise was not a mistake is evidenced by several facts: Dividends are being paid, the mill is obliged to run on double time to fill orders, and it has been decided to enlarge the plant by an addition of 150 feet to the main building, making it 460 feet in length. Additional machinery and 2000 more spindles will be added.

Hon. Henry R. Starbuck is the youngest man on the Bench in this State; but being a gentleman of education and culture and possessing a judicial cast of mind, he is ably sustaining himself as Judge. While holding Court here last week he made a very favorable impression upon the Bar and people. He will hold the Fall term of the Courts of this District.

"A Visitor" at Nag's Head says that the management of the Hotel is excellent and the cuisine is perfection. Nothing is left undone to satisfy the patrons—that this seems to be the chief consideration, and the sojourners are as contented a lot of guests as ever gathered at any North Carolina Summer Resort. Then, too, nowhere is there a grander breeze; sweeping in from the broad Atlantic from the East and from the Albemarle Sound on the West, it brings delightful rest and health to the tired and heated visitors from the inland towns, soothing into refreshing sleep.

Laugh as one may at prevalent superstitions, most people have some little personal fetich. A dog howls at night; the widespread belief that his howling forebodies death is recalled. The dish towel drops, and the housewife, setting her table, puts on an extra plate "for the company's that coming."

"See a pin and pick it up,
All the day you'll have good luck,"

quotes the business man, hurrying along to his office, and he gravely stoops, picks up the pin and runs it into lapel of his coat. And so on. Apologizing for the weakness in these respects, it is comforting to recall that these same beliefs date back in one form or another to remote antiquity, and that many of the most learned people have been and are slaves of superstition.

The case of W. N. Gregory vs. the Corporation of Elizabeth City, tried at last term of Court, was a suit brought by the plaintiff for $10,000 damages for alledged trespass. When Mr. Gregory purchased the lot on which his late mill stood the deed included the strip of land marked on the map of the town as McMurren street, being the northern extension of said street. He closed it up and complaint was made to the Corporation authorities, and, believing the land the property of the town, action was taken to remove the obstruction by taking down the fence. Mr. Gregory claimed possession under the color of title; the Corporation claimed ownership from deeds, etc., dating back a hundred years. See article on editorial page. The case occupied several days. The case was ably argued by Messrs. P. H Williams and E. F. Aydlett for plaintiff ond J. B. Leigh and J. Heywood Sawyer for defendant. The verdict of jury was $1 for plaintiff.

The worst that can be said of little vices is that that they wont stay little.

Never stand near a tree, iron railing or load spouting when it is lightning.

Possibilities are all right in their way, but they never prove anything.

A man who promises to obey a woman's slightest will sometimes ignore her greatest desires.

It is said that President McKinley considers Senator Pritchard one of the most practical men in public life.

The American people would far rather hear Mr. Bryan on trusts than to take him for President on trust.

Prosperity has knocked at the door of many a man while the fellow was sitting on a store box waiting for something to turn up.

The eighth Annual Catalogue of the State Colored Normal School at Elizabeth City is on our table. The next session begins on the 1st Monday in September.

Mildew is one of the danger signals that nature hangs out. Whenever and wherever it is visible, be on your guard. It means calamity to all orzganic life. The only remedy is unlimited fresh air and sunshine.

Prejudice should have no place in politics. It is the right of every man to think for himself, to utter his own views and to cast his vote as he thinks right. In exercising this privilege he is accountable to no man.

If a certain class of politicians, and we have a few of them hereabout, could learn that it has never been good politics to attempt to weaken an administration while carrying on a war it would be greatly to their advantage.

The Keepers and Surfmen of the Life-Saving Stations of this District have been in the City this week undergoing the required annual physical examination by Dr. J. E. Wood. They go into service on the 1st of September. The pay of the Keepers is $75 a month and Surfmen $60

Capt. Wm. Astor Chandler, Congressman from New York, is the president of the New York Star, which is giving away a Forty Dollar Bicycle daily, as offered by their advertisement in another column. Hon. Amos J. Cummings, M. C., Col. Asa Bird Gardner, District Attorney of New York, ex-Gov. Hogg, of Texas, and Col. Fred. Feigl, of New York, are among the well known names in their Board of Directors.

The man who doesn't turn up at Moses Weisel's Gents Furnishing Goods sale is very apt to be turned down by judges of egant styles.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Money to patent good ideas may be secured by our aid. Address THE PATENT RECORD, Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL MENTION

The sun rose this monring at 5:06 and will set to-night at 7:16.—Let Right and Justice prevail.—Many use religion as a varnish to polish their characters.—Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Preyor have returned from a visit to their old home at Cleveland, Ohio.—A sensible girl has no more use for a fresh young man than for one that is stale.—Miss Dessie Shephard, of Manteo, is visiting relatives here.—No one ever heard a pretty girl say anything about beauty being only skin deep.—The schooner Lupton and sloop Nelson are at Snell's ship yard for repairs.—The man who thinks he knows it all is compelled to take water oftener than the man who has doubts.—The family of Mr. W. H. Zoeller are taking their summer "outing" at Mountain Lake Park, Md.—

If you enjoy life, why, the next thing to do
is to see that another enjoys his life, too.

—There is something wrong somewhere when the night-latch fails to yield to a button-hook at 2, a. m.—The family of Mr. James Aydlett are at Nags Head.—The schooners Martha Davis and Nelson are on Scott's Ways for repairs.—Lives of great men oft remind us how easy it is not to achieve greatness.—In taking a drive the other day through the different Wards of the city we noticed twenty new buildings in the course of erection—It might be well while correcting your offspring to remember that you did not die young.—A smart scholar on being asked: "What happens when a man's temperature goes down as far as it can go?" replied: "He has cold feet."—The following is called "A New Version":

Lives there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself has said,
As he aimed at the tack and missed
the head,
"—! —!! —— !!!"

—Misses Sophia and Algia Krumpe, of Washington City, are visiting Mrs. A. Huckabee, on Ehringhause street.—A woman isn't always backward in her speech if she does get the last word, says Uncle Bill.—Mrs. Trim S. White and family are summering at Nags Head, and so are the families of Wm. Pailin and Frank Dexter.—"At any rate," said a certain young man, pale with mortification and pain of his dismissal, "the lips that have so coldly and with such cutting scorn refused the offer of my life fear a visitation from the kissing bug".—Miss Craddock, of Virginia, and Miss Gaither, of Hertford, are the guests of Mrs. C. H. Robinson, on Main street.—The best remedy for an injury is forgetfulness.—The Versifier thus refers to one of "Life's Ups and Downs":

Oh, wherefore bid a mortal smile,
When he must watch day after day,
The mercury goes upward while
His collar wilts the other way.

—Mr. Brad Sanders, after syeral months absence, has returned.—No amount of culture will make a man stop snoring in his sleep.—Miss Bessie L. Smith, of Reading, Pa., and Miss Matilda F. Acker, of Washington City, are visiting Mrs. M. Hill, on Water street.—A snob is thus defined by Uncle Peter: "He is a nobody who spends time and money trying to make people think that he is somebody."—The work on moving back the buildings on North Poindexter street is progressing.—Mr. J. B. Weisiger, having been transferred from the N. & S. R. R. yard at Berkley to Elizabeth City, has located with his family here.—"I suppose you are aware," said a man on Water street the other day, "that a person's two ears are not of equal strength?" "Oh, yes," replied the person spoken to, "I know lots of men who have a deaf ear for charity and a most acute one for invitations to drink."—It was Byron who wrote:

When the last sunshine of expiring
day,
In summer's twilight weeps itself
away,
Who hath not felt the softness of the
hour
Sink on his heart as dew along the
flower.

—Whenever anybody, far or near, wants a large building moved they send for our townsman Joseph Pritchard. He has just moved a couple of houses at South Mills.—Wise men are wrong much oftener than fools are right.—Prof. I. J. Cox and bride are visiting their relatives Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Preyor, at the "Seven Pines" on Riverside. They are en route for their home at San Antonia, Texas.—The jest loses its point when he who makes it is the first to laugh.—The new Methodist Church on Pearl street is well under wwy. It will be a very neat edifice.—This is good advice:

If the world's a vale of tears,
Smile till rainbows span it,
Breathe the love that life endears,
Clear from clouds to fan it.

—Elizabeth City is noted for being a town where good order prevails.—The most welcome visitor to the homes in the city is the ice man.—Mr. F. G. Thompson, proprietor of the "Thompson Brick Works," has closed a contract with the Elizabeth City Cotton Mills to furnish the brick for the extension of the plant. He is also furnishing the brick for Flora's new building on Poindexter street.—The common liar continues plying his infamous vocation. But he has become so well known that his wagging tongue does very little harm.—It is said of a certain young lady that she doesn't seem to know her own mind because she can't locate it.—On Saturday evening the late Jones & Co. Lumber Mill, recently purchased by John L. Roper, of Norfolk, caught fire and was consumed. By the efforts of the Fire Companies the Dry Kiln and contents were saved.—We acknowlege a visit the other day from Mr. C Taylor Grandy, of New York, who has been spending a short time visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs N. G. Grandy, on West Main street. He gave us an interesting account of newspaperdom in the Empire City.—Watermelons are plentiful and very cheap.—Harriet Fearing, col., has been granted a pension of $8 a month.—A horse belonging to Mr. M. J. Sawyer died of lockjaw a few nights ago.—Hon. C. M. Bernard, U. S. District Attorney, was here this week examining the title of the site selected for the Public Building. He gave us a call.—During wet weather the unpaved portion of Poindexter street leading to the Postoffice is almost impassable for pedestrians. Of course, the proper authorities will see that it is paved without unnecessary delay. It is a public need.—We had a call this week from Richard Etherige, the veteran colored Keeper of Pea Island Life-Saving Station. He has been in continual service for 23 years.—Mr. and Mrs C. R. Bell, and children, of Baltimore, are visiting Mrs. Bell's parents Mr. and Mrs J. H. Burgess, on Fearing street.—Because of the storm the Excursion to Nag's Head on Tuesday was slimly patronized.—The Naval Reserves have changed the date of their Encampment at Nag's Head to August 7th.—Ex-Congressman Harry Skinner is in the City. He leaves this morning.—Mrs. Col. W. C. Davis and daughters, Miss Lou and Miss Sue, are off to the mountains of Maryland to spend the summer,—Mr. J. W. Branning, of Edenten, was in the city this week.—Mr. James Hathaway is off to spend a few weeks at Morehead City.—Several cases in the Police court this week.—I. M. Meekins, esq., returned from a business trip to Columbia yesterday.

MELICK.

MATTINGS.

Straw and Cotton Warps, the largest stock of New Goods in town. Patterns the Choicest and Prices the Lowest.

CARPETS & OIL CLOTHS.

Good Values in stock and the Dobson line of Samples to select from. You have a Philadelphia Stock at your disposal. We will Cut, Match, Make and Lay your carpets.

WINDOW SHADES

to suit you in Color, Style and Price. A very good one made of Oiled Linen with Fringe, on Spring Roller at 25 cents.

WALL PAPER.

Our stock is large and carefully selected. Prices Guaranteed and comparison desired. Samples sent.

FURNITURE.

We are the Oldest Dealers in town. If you do not know what we can do for you come and see.

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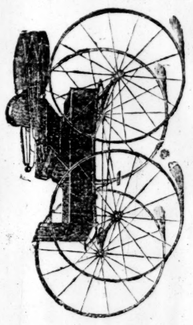
The Elizabeth City BUGGY COMPANY,



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Repair Work a Specialty.

76 & 78 Poindexter St.,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Honest Weight and Measure

has brought me success in the Grocery business. Right here let me say that I have purchased the entire interest of my late partner, Mr. Berry, and will continue to fight on the line of

Pure and Fresh Groceries,

and merit your trade by square dealing, pure and fresh goods, polite attention and unselfish profits. I will constantly keep a supply of

FLOUR, MEAL,
HAMS, BACON
MACKEREL, AND

a general supply of Butter, Lard, and Cheese.

Molasses, Syrups, Sugar, Jams and and all Finds of Jellies.

Coffees, Teas, Breakfast Hominy and Sausages in and out of season. tf

Is the Best Policy

to always buy the best goods. I also keep Soaps for the Toilet, Kitchen and Laundry; Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars and, in fact, we keep everything kept in a first-class Grocery for general family use. I buy for CASH and therefore can sell at LOW FIGURES. It will be money saved to trade with me. Give a call and be convinced.

C. F. Bliven,
MAIN STREET, NEAR WATER.

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, N.C.

VICK'S

Seeds and Plants have gone to thousands of satisfied Customers for a half century and to celebrate the 50th year in business we have issued a Special Golden Wedding Edition of

Vick's Garden and Floral Guide

which is a work of art. It has 24 pages lithographed in colors, 4 pages souvenir, and nearly 100 pages filled with handsome half-tone illustrations of Flowers, Vegetables, Plants, Fruits, etc., elegantly bound in white and gold. A marvel in Catalogue making. An authority on all subjects pertaining to the garden, with cash or the same, and a descriptive catalogue of all that is desirable. It is too expensive to give away indiscriminately, but we want everyone interested in good garden to have a copy, therefore we will send

The Guide with a DUE BILL for 25 cents worth of flower and vegetable seeds } for 15ct

It tells how credit is given for full amount of purchase to buy other goods.

Vick's Little Gem Catalogue
A perfect little gem of a price list. It is simply the Guide condensed, finely illustrated, and in handy shape for reference. FREE

Vicks Monthly Magazine,
enlarged, improved, and up to date on all subjects relating to Gardening, Horticulture, etc. Regular subscription price 50 cents a year.
Special 1899 offer—the **Magazine one year** and **Vick's Garden and Flora Guide, for 25 cents.**

OUR NEW PLAN of selling Vegetable Seeds gives you more for your money than any other seed house in America.

JAMES VICK'S SONS
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Diseases of the Blood and Nerves.

No one need suffer with neuralgia. This disease is quickly and permanently cured by Browns' Iron Bitters. Every disease of the blood, nerves and stomach, chronic or otherwise, succumbs to Browns' Iron Bitters. Known and used for nearly a quarter of a century, it stands to-day foremost among our most valued remedies. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.
Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles.

OUR COLORED PEOPLE

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

Rev. M. W. D. Norman was at Roanoke Island last week assisting in revival work.

Mrs. L. V. Skinner left last Saturday to attend the Institute is session at Plymouth.

Our young friend Hugh M. Gordon continues quite ill at his parents' home on Shannon street.

Rev. R. R. Cartwright, of Plymouth, will occupy the pulpit of Olive Branch Church next Sunday.

The N. E. B. Union meeting convenes with New Providence Church, Currituck, to-morrow.

Prof. P. W. Moore left Monday to assist Prof. McDonald in Institute work at Plymouth.

Rev. Clayton returned last Thursday from a ministerial visit to Long Ridge, Va.

M. D. Spellman and others from here who attended the Sabbath School Convention in Camden last week report a successful session.

Rev. H. L. Brinkley, of Edenton, preached at Corner Stone Church last Sunday.

Mrs. Redonna Henley, from Philadelphia, is visiting her father, Mr. J. D. Lamb, on Culpepper street.

Miss Isabella Hollowell returned Monday from Washington where she has been for several months.

We are pleased to add to our list of subscribers the name of Mr John L. Williams a promising young teacher and farmer of Shiloh.

During the thunder storm Sunday some members of a family living in Sawyertown were slightly shocked by lightening.

A horse belonging to A. A. Small died the other night as a result of having been bitten by a snake.

The eigth annual catalogue of the Elizabeth City State Normal School has been issued in a neat and attractive form. It shows the school to be in a growing and prosperous condition.

Revival services will begin at Whiteville Grove Church, near Nixonton, on Sunday and continue one week. Rev. W. H. Bachelor is pastor.

A movement is on foot among some of the young men to organize a local branch of the "Royal Knights of King David."

Miss O. B. Reid, who has been spending a few days with friends in the city, returned to her home near Winfall.

The "New Era Institute" for ministers, conducted by Revs. J. A. Whitted and C. C. Somerville, District Missionaries, is being held here this week. It is largely attended by our clerical friends, who are deriving great benefit from the lectures and addresses delivered.

Messrs. J. E. Brown, W. H. Starke and J. D. Lamb have been appointed district committeemen for the town school. They are men of business ability and integrity and we feel safe to say that our public school interests will be safe in their hands.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

FOR SALE!

30 BUILDING LOTS FAIRVILLE

the OLD FAIRGROUNDS near the Cotton Factory. Terms and payment made easy. P. JOHN.

Admistration Notice.

HAVING qualified as Administrators of the late Daniel S. Kramer We hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate payment and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

EVA KRAMER
C. E. KRAMER,
Administrators.

Elizabeth City, N. C. May 4th, 1899.

NORTH CAROLINA, Pasquotank County.

John Q. A. Wood, admin'r of Mary J. White, plaintiff, vs. John A. Lowe, Noah Brite, Mary Brite, Geo. H. Lowe and Zenas White, defend'ts } Order of Publication.

This cause being heard, and it appearing to the Court that the defendant, Geo. H. Lowe is a non-resident of North Carolina and has an interest in property, the subject of this action, all of which this court has jurisdiction, and it also appearing that a summons has been issued to the Sheriff of Pasquotank County and returned "defendant cannot be found in my county," and it also appearing that the defendant cannot, after due diligence, be found in this State.

It is now, on motion of G. W. Ward, counsel for the plaintiff, ordered by the court that publication be made once a week for, six successive weeks, commanding defeqdant to appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Pasquotank county and answer or demur to the petition filed in this cause on August 10th, 1899, which proceeding is to obtain an order to sell for assets the Lands described in the petition in this cause.

Said publication will be made in the North Carolinian, a newspaper published in North Carolina. Publication of this order shall be sufficient to the defendant

W. J. JENNINGS,
Clerk Superior Court

July 4th, 1899.

Educate FOR A Situation.

Book-Keeping, Business, PHONOGRAPHY, Type-Writing Telegraphy

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and Substitutes are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

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Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Harmless and Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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to sell our goods. We buy from first hands in large quantities and receive a fresh supply daily. We make a specialty of Fancy Groceries and Canned Goods, and pride ourselves on the fact that while the quality is way up in the price is fully competitive. Nothing gives us more pleasure than to show goods, because by thus doing we are sure to secure trade.

Prices and Quality Sell the Goods.

In addition to our already large stock of Groceries, Immense supply of Sugars, Cargoes of Flour, and general Wholesale and Retail Supplies, we have recently added Lime, Cement and Builder's Material generally. We can guarantee these goods. Long experience and practical knowledge with the trade has taught us a thing or two and we are ready to convince you. our

Wholesale Department,

like our Retail Department, is always kept up to date. Right here let us say that in the matter of buying we have saved money for others and can do so for you. We know what we are talking about and mean business. Call on us; you'll find us sociable; we have been since we were a boy.

W. J. Woodley, No. 138 and 140 Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Don't Spend a Dollar for Medicine until you have tried

RIPANS TABULES

You can buy them in the paper 5-cent cartons
Ten Tabules for Five Cents.

This sort is put up cheaply to gratify the universal present demand for a low price.

If you don't find this sort of

Ripans Tabules At the Druggist's

Send Five Cents to THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce St., New York, and they will be sent to you by mail; or 12 cartons will be mailed for 48 cents. The chances are ten to one that Ripans Tabules are the very medicine you need.

2 LARGE STORES

CONNECTED

and UNDER 1 LIBERAL MANAGEMENT

Our business largely increased, it became necessary to have more room; have rented the STORE NEXT TO OUR OLD STAND, in which we are showing a

CHEAP AND LARGE

Stock of Clothing, Shoes and Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats etc. The

OLD STAND

is stocked with a choice and low price line of DRESS GOODS, ETC., LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES MILLINERY, &c. New Goods arriving daily. Come and see them.

Moses Weisel,

N. G Grandy CO

BROKERS

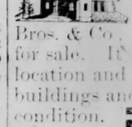
Agents for Woldridge's High Class

FERTILIZERS.

We also keep COTTON SEED MEAL and HULLS, the finest feed in the world for producing milk and fattening poor cattle. We ask a trial.

REFERENCES: Guirkin & Co., bankers, Hughes & Pritchard, J. B. Flora & Co., Robinson & Co., Elizabeth City N. C.

A Valuable House and Lot For Sale.



I offer my house and lot, near the Mill of Kramer Bros. & Co., on Martin street for sale. It is a desirable location and the house, outbuildings and lot are in good condition. K. KRAMER, Elizabeth City, N. C.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can obtain patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Wales has eighty clergymen of the name of Evans.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

The city directory of London weighs eleven and one-half pounds.

Ever Have a Dog Bother You

When riding a wheel, making you wonder for a few minutes whether or not you are to get a fall and a broken neck? Wouldn't you have given a small farm just then for some means of driving off the beast? A few drops of ammonia shot from a Liquid Pistol would do it effectually and still not permanently injure the animal. Such pistols sent postpaid for fifty cents in stamps by New York Union Supply Co., 1-3 Leonard St., New York City. Every bicyclist at times wishes he had one.

Each British soldier costs his country $400 every year.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

There are 110 distinct languages and dialects spoken in Mexico.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The average speed of trains, including stoppages, is eighteen miles an hour.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

American trade with Australia in leather goods has quadrupled in five years.

Albert Burch, West Toledo, Ohio, says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure saved my life." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The highest price ever paid for a racehorse was $150,000 for the famous Ormondo.

Piso's Cure cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. CADY, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1895.

Gunpowder dates from A. D. 846, while smokeless gunpowder dates back to 1845.

To Cure Constipation Forever,

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Washington has 249 shingle mills, with a daily capacity of 163 car-loads.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

An artesian well in Missouri has been sunk to a depth of 1100 feet.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

It requires $100,000,000 capital to make candy for our nearly 80,000,000 inhabitants.

"Uneasy Lies the Head That Wears a Crown."

But such are not the only uneasy heads. Overworked, harrassed, anxious people of all ages and both sexes are uneasy with aches, pains, impure blood, disordered stomachs, deranged kidneys and liver. For all such, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the effective and faultless cure. It infuses fresh life through purified blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Mahogany is Plentiful Nowadays.

Mahogany is no longer the rare and hardly procurable wood that it was in our grandparents' days, when a table or chest made from it was an unmistakable indication of prosperity and gentility. Now it is used in railroad cars, in the finish of private houses, hotels, and for a hundred purposes formerly undreamed of.

A steamer in the service of a large importing house brings in over a million feet of mahogany lumber on a single trip. Where 1000 feet of lumber were brought to this country on slow sailing vessels twenty-five years ago, 1,000,000 feet are brought on rapid steamers now. The character of the wood has changed, however. The best mahogany came from Cuba and San Domingo, but all the mahogany near the roads and waterways was used. There is still plenty of mahogany in Cuba, but it is too difficult and expensive to obtain. The mahogany of San Domingo and Cuba was superior in hardness, in the beauty of its grain and in its susceptibility to high polish. Next in quality is the Nicaragnan wood, which is imported in large quantities. The American firm which has the sole control of the wood on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua is under contract to plant two trees for every one cut down, and these, it is estimated, will be ready for the market in fifty years.

Africa has millions of acres of mahogany, which is just beginning to come into the market, but it is not as good in quality as the Nicaragua wood. —New York Press.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS. 25 CTS.

THE NEW ERA FOR JAPAN.

Treaties That Admit Her Into the Circle of Great Nations.

FOREIGNER EQUAL WITH NATIVE.

Japan Is Now Recognized as an Equal by the Chief Powers of the World—The Consular Courts Have Been Abolished—Chief Changes Set Forth by Minister Komura.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—A new treaty between the United States and Japan has gone into effect, as well as new treaties between Japan and nearly all the countries of Europe and one South American republic. It is an event of far-reaching importance in the relations between Japan and the United States, as it does away with the treaty methods which have been in vogue for nearly fifty years and substitutes an entirely new method of procedure. The same is true in the relations of Japan with other countries. Taken as a whole, the new treaties place Japan on an entirely new footing with the world at large, as she is now recognized for the first time as an equal in every respect.

The treaty with this country was made on November 22, 1894, in Washington, between Secretary Gresham and Minister Kureno, who then represented Japan here. The changes made were so far-reaching that it was determined the treaty should not go into operation until July 17, 1899.

Jutaro Komura, the present Japanese Minister in Washington, was seen at the Japanese Legation, and gave an interesting outline of the more important features of the new arrangement. He said:

"The 17th of July marks the turning point in the diplomatic history, not only of Japan, but of the Oriental countries in general. It will be the first instance in which the Western Powers have recognized the full sovereignty of an Oriental State.

"The countries with which Japan has made new treaties are the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Austria, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland and Peru. All of these have gone into effect, except those with France and Austria, which are deferred until August 4. With most of these countries Japan had treaty relations before, but they were crude and unsatisfactory.

"To understand the change it is necessary to look at the condition under the old treaties. This was essentially based on two principles: first, that foreign residents in Japan shall enjoy the privileges of extra-territoriality—that is, they should be amenable to the laws and jurisdiction of the consul of their own country, and not to Japanese jurisdiction; and, second, that foreign residents in Japan shall be confined to certain open ports, outside of which foreigners could not reside, own property or engage in trade. The result was in effect about fifteen or sixteen systems of courts in Japan for the purpose of trying foreigners who commit offences in Japan. Furthermore, most of the Powers asserted that Japanese laws were not binding upon foreigners.

"The first step in the new system is to put an end to the old friction of extra-territoriality, by which foreign citizens were judged by different standards from Japanese.

"The second essential thing is the opening of the entire interior of Japan to foreign residents and trade. Until now there have been only five treaty ports, Yokohama, Nagaska, Kobe, Hakadote and Nigata. In these places foreigners had been able to live, to purchase property and to trade, but outside of these they could not even travel without a special permit. These five places are an insignificant part of Japan. Henceforth the entire interior of the Empire, with its populous cities and inviting fields of industry, is thrown open to foreigners.

"In bringing about the new system of treaties Japan naturally feels most friendly toward the United States, because she always has shown a most sympathetic interest in Japan's desire to adopt modern methods and to deal on even terms with the rest of the world."

SHERIFF KILLED BY TRAIN ROBBERS.

Posse's Fight With Three Desperate Outlaws in New Mexico.

LAS VEGAS, N. M. (Special).—United States Marshal Foraker's posse of five men, with Sheriff Ed Farr, of Huerfano County, Colorado, and W. H. Reno, special agent of the Colorado Southern Railroad, struck the trail of the train robbers near Cimarron, twenty-three miles west of Springer, a station on the Santa Fe, and about eighty miles almost due north of here. They followed the trail into the mountains for a distance of about ten miles and came upon the bandits when they were preparing to camp. A demand for surrender was made, which was refused, and a fight ensued. About fifty shots were exchanged. There were three of the robbers, all mounted.

Sheriff Ed. Farr was killed and two members of the posse badly wounded. One of the robbers was killed. The Marshal's posse was made up of F. H. Smith, of New York, who was at Cimarron and volunteered to go with the party; H. M. Love, J. H. Morgan and Perfuto Cordova, of this county.

Farr was shot through the wrist first, and having bandaged his wound renewed the battle. Next Smith was shot through the leg. Farr was again shot through the body and fell dead. Love was shot through the thigh and was fatally injured.

MINNEAPOLIS BANK FAILS.

The Germania Believed to Have Assets to Meet All Claims of Depositors.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (Special).—The Germania Bank has voluntarily closed its doors. The closing was due to the fact that a large batch of long-time certificates taken out at the time the bank was reorganized, were coming due and the bank was not in a position to meet them. The bank has assets with which to meet all claims, but a large portion of these are in the form of real estate and it will require time to realize. If properly administered, however, it is said that the assets will more than cover the claims of depositors.

A Receiver For the Middlesex Bank.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J. (Special).—Vice Chancellor Pitney has appointed James Maguire, Cashier of the National State Bank at Elizabeth, as receiver for the wrecked Middlesex County Bank of this place. The application for the appointment of a receiver was made on behalf of the Perth Amboy Gaslight Company.

American's Trial For Murder.

The first case in the Japanese courts under the revised treaties, was that of an American sealer named Miller, who is charged with murdering another American named Ward and two Japanese women. The crime is supposed to have been prompted by jealousy.

Plays With Gun, Kills His Brother.

At Rehoboth Bay, Del., a son of James Mitchell, shot his brother with a gun loaded with large shot, causing his death in an hour. The boys supposed the gun was not loaded. The boy who was killed was seventeen years old.

Lockjaw Baffles Skill.

The extraordinary number of cases of lockjaw caused by injuries received in celebrating the Fourth this year attracts attention in every part of the country. Every day adds to the number of deaths and of those afflicted with the disease, which is one of terrible agony. The doctors seem unable to cope with the terrible disease, and the patients die in spite of the serum treatment.

Renewal of the Cleveland Car Strike.

The Cleveland street car strike, which was settled a month ago, has broken out anew, and all save one of the lines in the city have ceased operations.

Jealousy Leads to Murder.

A tragedy occurred at Tylerville, Conn., a few days ago, resulting in the death of Henry Chadwick, aged twenty-four, of New Britain, and the fatal wounding of Joseph A. Hough, aged thirty, of Middletown, who has confessed that he killed the younger man in an altercation and threw his body into the Connecticut River. Both men had been paying attention to the same young woman, and it is believed that jealousy caused the trouble.

Volunteers to Have Overcoats.

The volunteers who have returned from Manila have made a request to the War Department, Washington, for overcoats. The request will be complied with.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

The Navy Department has received the first official report from Constructor Hobson since he assumed charge of the rebuilding of the captured Spanish ships at the Hong Kong yards. The report recommended refrigerating plants for the three vessels.

The Board of Naval Chiefs have decided to refit the cruiser Buffalo as a naval transport at a cost of about $70,000. She will be used in the Philippine service.

General D. S. Stanley, acting President of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, announces that the next reunion of the society will be held in Detroit on September 26 and 27.

It has been the general understanding of State Department officials for several weeks that Chief Justice Chambers would resign his position at Apia.

Instructions have been sent by Secretary Hay to the American delegates to The Hague conference authorizing them to sign the arbitration convention reported to the conference by the Arbitration Committee.

Acting on the representations of Senor Quesada, the Cuban representative here, Secretary Hay has instructed Minister Storer, at Madrid, to call the attention of the Spanish Government to the provisions of the treaty of peace regarding the release of political prisoners and request the liberation of the Cubans now confined at Ferdinando Po and other Spanish prisons. The number of Cubans still held in confinement by Spain is estimated at twenty.

Secretary Hay has instructed Minister Conger, at Pekin, to make representations to the Chinese Government in favor of the continuance of railway concessions made to Americans.

The United States District Attorney at Jacksonville, Fla., has been warned to watch for filibustering expeditions from the Florida coast against Honduras, Nicaragua and other Central American countries.

Domestic.

Eight deaths of lockjaw have occurred in St. Louis, Mo., as the result of wounds received on Independence Day. This is the list: James A. Alexander, aged sixteen; August Burton, aged seventeen Adolph Hunt, aged thirty-nine; Henrietta Weidemann, aged twenty-seven; Robert S. Tourville, aged fifteen; Charles A. Anderson, aged nineteen; Henry Wilte, aged thirteen; Ollie Dohn, aged sixteen.

Fire destroyed the Grace Hotel, a four story brick structure in Milwaukee, Wis. About twenty-five firemen were injured, of whom five were fatally hurt. The pecuniary loss is small. Among the injured are Chief James Foley, Captain P. J. Linehan, Captain John Wolf, Assistant and Chief Clancy.

Ralph Schelly, eight years old, died in his home, at Montpelier, Ind., as the result of a vicious attack on him by four of his playmates. Two of them held Ralph Schelly while the others kicked him and pounded him on the neck, head and back with stones. Lockjaw followed, then death.

A. Van Boening, State Grand Master of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, aged forty-six years, committed suicide by throwing himself from the steamer Bald Eagle, three miles above the Copper Creek dam, near Peoria, Ill. Domestic trouble is supposed to have caused the act.

Alvah W. Ketcham, who left the position of private secretary to Philip D. Armour to embark on his own account in business, faced Judge Baker in Chicago a few days ago charged with being a principal in a $100,000 diamond swindle. His lawyer says the case has shattered his reason.

Two sailors, who went to the rescue of a sinking fishing sloop in the harbor of Rockland, Me., found the dead body of a man aboard. Letters in his clothes revealed that his name was G. A. Harvey, of North Bucksport. A pocketbook, containing twenty-five cents, was found in Harvey's pocket.

After a separation of sixty-six years, Nathan Branch, a negro and the oldest man in Evanston, Ill., met his brother, Lee, of Macon, Ga. The last sight they had of each other was in an auctioneer's room in Chesterfield County, Va., when they were offered for sale. They recently learned of each other's location by accident.

Manager Griscom, of the American Line in New York City, discussed the probable future of the steamship Paris. He said that that matter would have to be determined by a board of survey, and would depend on whether the ship was, in marine insurance terms, a constructive total loss or a total loss.

A boat capsized at Lubec, Me., during a yacht race, and Hollis C. Nickerson and Eben G. Small were drowned.

Train robbers stopped a passenger train of the Colorado and Southern Railway near Folsom, N. M., and broke the sides of the express car with dynamite. Officers of the Wells-Fargo Express Company say that nothing was secured by the robbers, who escaped on horses which were tethered near by.

Harry E. Park, of Sinking Valley, Penn., scorched thirty miles on his new bicycle a few days ago. He stopped at a farmhouse and drank a large quantity of ice water. He fell dead as he was about to mount his wheel. The boy's father had presented him with a new wheel the day before.

A pistol duel in which both principals were killed occurred at Crawford, Miss. The dead men are Shields Irwin and Pat Tarleton. Tarleton's house was entered on December 24 last, and he accused Irwin of being the thief. At the trial the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. At the first meeting between Irwin and Tarleton since the trial the shooting took place.

Mrs. Chauncey Talbot, twenty-eight years old, the wife of a well-known business man of Putnam, Conn., drowned herself and her two-year-old boy in the Quinebaug River. Two months ago an infant child died, and since then the young mother had grieved greatly.

Foreign.

Reports received at St. John's, N. F., from Sydney, C. B., say it is quite evident that the relations between the French and British fleets are somewhat strained, but nobody in authority will speak out on the matter.

Isabelo Artacho, the former Filipino Cabinet Minister, who is at Hong Kong, believes that Aguinaldo and other rebel leaders would welcome an opportunity for peaceful settlement of the war, as before Artacho's escape from Imus the majority of the people were disgusted at the non-success of the Filipino arms, and now regard Aguinaldo's followers as bandits.

The Financial News, London, says it understands that an arrangement was made that in case the steamer Paris was floated, the salvors were to have half of her value when she was got off the rocks. Their operations at the Manacles cost $20,000, and half of the Paris's value now is $375,000. The difference is the salvors' profit.

Prominent physicians have expressed the opinion that Europe is by no means invulnerable to the bubonic plague, which is spreading in an alarming manner in the East. Their statements have tended to produce a panic among the people in various parts of the continent, especially in the more congested centres.

Empress Auguste Victoria sprained her foot during an excursion to St. Bartholoma, on the Konigs See, Germany.

The Buenos Ayres correspondent of the Times, London, says that the new treaty between Argentina and the United States reduces the duties on Argentine sugar, hides and wool, and on American canned goods, timber and certain farinaceous foods.

The Times, London, says: "The Government attaches the highest importance to the Volksraad's seven year proposal, which is regarded as practically ending the crisis."

In the House of Commons, London, Mr. Brodrick, Parliamentary Foreign Secretary, promised to ask the British Embassy at Washington to procure the reports of the Buffalo Laboratory on the study of cancer in that institution.

Eugene Staub, of Baltimore, Md., in descending from the Royal Hut, near Pontresina, in the Engadine Valley, Switzerland, fell over a precipice and was killed.

The meeting of the Anglo-American Commission is believed in official circles in London to have been postponed indefinitely.

General the Marquis de Gallifet, French Minister of War, at Paris, has ordered an investigation into the conduct of General de Pellieux in connection with the Dreyfus case.

Admiral Bedford has under his command nine British warships in Newfoundland waters. He will reorganize the whole administration of the French treaty coast.

Senator W. E. Sanford, of Hamilton, Ont., was drowned a few days ago. He was about to visit a recently erected mausoleum.

Rioting followed the acquittal of Father Flamidien, of the School of the Christian Brothers at Lille, France, who was charged with murdering a pupil. Thousands paraded the streets and smashed many windows.

ALGER HAS RESIGNED.

Decided to Retire on the Advice of Vice-President Hobart.

HIS RESIGNATION IS ACCEPTED.

The Arrangement For General Alger's Retirement Said to Have Been Made by the Vice-President—His Alliance With Pingree Distasteful to the Friends of the President, So It Is Said.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Secretary Alger has resigned unconditionally. He has placed his written resignation in the hands of the President. The resignation was accepted.

There has been much circumlocution to reach this result. The President did not ask Secretary Alger for his resignation direct. Secretary Alger had an intimation from the President that he would not ask for it. This intimation came while the Secretary was, as he expressed it, "under fire."

Several days ago the President received the views of the other members of the Cabinet regarding the situation which had been created by Secretary Alger's announcement of his active candidacy for the Senate. His so-called alliance with Governor Pingree was annoying. The agitation occasioned by this political development made the situation worse. A strong sentiment was expressed by the President's friends and official advisers that Alger should withdraw. He took the ground, however, that the Secretary might be trusted to reach a conclusion for himself. The President believed that General Alger would either repudiate his Michigan alliance or resign at once. Secretary Alger's sense of propriety was not stirred into any active demonstration. The pressure became stronger on the President to act.

Then Attorney-General Griggs was intrusted with a mission. Knowing that good relations existed between Vice-President Hobart and Alger, the Attorney General was sent to Vice-President Hobart to tell him of the feeling in the Cabinet.

Mr. Hobart was informed that General Alger's continuance at the head of the War Department was a painful embarrassment. The President would not ask for the Secretary's resignation, but if it could be obtained by Hobart it would be a relief. The Vice-President acted promptly. He telegraphed to the Secretary an invitation to visit Long Branch on important business. It did not take Alger long to catch the drift of the business on which he had been summoned. He considered the hint equal to a direct request from his chief. He told Vice-President Hobart so, and he announced that immediately on his return to Washington he would place his resignation in the hands of Mr. McKinley. The Secretary, on his arrival, called at the White House.

At the interview with the President Secretary Alger asked some pointed questions. He was left in no uncertainty regarding the President's convictions.

While Secretary Alger is not talking, it is understood that he feels much chagrin over the manner in which he has been ousted. He friends declare that he has said all along he would resign the instant the President asked him. Not receiving such a request, he felt that his fight against the attacks upon the War Department was indorsed by the Chief Executive. The President's treatment of Secretary Alger had been more than courteous prior to this time. Even when he offered his resignation it was friendly in the assurance of personal regard.

Secretary Alger's departure from the Cabinet will leave in it only three of those members who entered it at the beginning of the Administration, namely, Messrs. Gage, Long and Wilson. The number of changes that have occurred in the two and a half years of its life has been very unusual.

Six Cabinet officers in all have resigned their portfolios, either to retire to private life or to accept other positions of honor and trust at the hands of the President. These include Secretaries of State Sherman, who went out because of ill health and advanced age, and Day, who accepted a United States Judgeship; Attorney-General McKenna, who accepted a position on the Supreme Court bench of the United States; Postmaster-General Gary, who retired because of ill health, and Secretary Bliss, of the Interior Department, who returned to New York and resumed active connection with business affairs.

HIS WIFE IN SOLDIER CLOTHES

One Person Too Many in a Military Expedition to the Philippines.

HARRISBURG, PENN. (Special).—The last battalion of the Nineteenth Regiment has left Camp Meade for the Philippines. When the third train with the first battalion pulled out of Altoona, in charge of Conductor Brown, he discovered that he had too many passengers for the amount of transportation furnished. Two or three counts followed and finally a rollcall was ordered, and it was found that the extra man answered to the name of Martin. No such man being on the rolls, the captain in charge ordered the train stopped and the man put off. Just as the order was issued, one of the acting hospital stewards said:

"Good Heavens, captain, don't do that! That's my wife!"

It was his wife in soldier attire, and her intention was to accompany her husband to the Philippines. The couple's home is in Martinsburg, W. Va. The young woman was taken as far as Pittsburg, and then compelled to part with her husband.

Kidnapped Boy a Soldier.

FREMONT, Neb. (Special).—Word has been received here that Edward Austin, a former resident of this county, now a member of the Sixth Artillery in the Philippines, was Edward F. Sullivan, son of a prominent Trinidad (Col.) citizen, and that he had been kidnapped when a three-year-old baby by a Mrs. Ostenberg and her husband, who came to this county about 1878 from Colorado, bringing with them this boy, supposed to be their son. While in the Philippines Austin learned the facts of the Sullivan boy having been stolen, and became convinced that he was the missing boy. His father still lives in Trinidad.

An English Murderess Executed.

Despite strenuous efforts made on her behalf to secure a reprieve, Mary Ann Ansell, who was convicted of murdering her sister, an inmate of an insane asylum, by sending her poisoned cake, was hanged at St. Albans, England. The crime was committed for the purpose of securing payment of life insurance money.

A Child Burned to Death.

Arthur Rentz, eight years old, was burned to death at Preakness, N. J. Neary Rentz, the father, was at work at a quarry during the day and Mrs. Rentz went to Paterson to do some shopping. The child was left alone in the house. There was no fire in it, so it is presumed he got hold of matches and while playing with them set fire to his clothing.

Disastrous Storms in Chile.

Tremendous storms have destroyed bridges and prostrated telegraph wires near Santiago de Chile, interrupting communication with the rest of the country.

Newsy Gleanings.

There are 2284 foreign students at the German universities this summer, including 300 Americans.

Scarcity of money in England is causing anxiety owing to the demands which the country will soon have to meet.

Wireless telegraphy will be used as a means of communication between the different islands in the Hawaiian group.

Chicago's 800 lodging houses have been put under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Health to prevent the colonizations of voters.

A magistrate in London ordered the destruction of fourteen tons of rotten fruit, seized in the boiling room of Sir Thomas Lipton's jam factory.

A bill has been introduced in the Texas Legislature appropriating $150,000 for the building and maintenance of a cotton or woolen mill, or both, in the Rusk penitentiary.

Arthur A. Libby, head of the great packing firm of Libby, McNeil & Libby, of Chicago, died in Pasadena, Cal. He was sixty-seven years old. His estate is estimated $10,000,000.

The National Association of the Deaf has just held a convention at St. Paul, Minn. Delegates were selected to represent the association at the Paris Exposition in 1900.

The School of Tropical Diseases of England has sent a medical expedition to Sierra Leone to study malarial fever in the wet season, when it is most rife and most deadly.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

30			
BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extras.. ℔	—	@ ℔	18
Firsts	17	@	17½
Thirds to seconds	15	@	16½
State—Thirds to firsts	15	@	17½
State Dairy tubs, extras	—	@	17
Imitation Creamery	13	@	16
Factory, fresh firsts	—	@	14
Low grades	12	@	12½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	—	@	8½
Small	8½	@	8¾
Part skims, good to prime	5¼	@	5½
Full skims	—	@	3
EGGS.			
Nearby—Fancy	16½	@	17
State and Penn—Fresh	—	@	15½
Western—Choice	15	@	15¼
Southern	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1898	—	@	1 0
Medium, 1898	—	@	1 40
Pea, choice, 1898	—	@	1 40
Red kidney, choice, 1898	—	@	1 70
White kidney, choice, 1898	1 90	@	1 95
Yellow eye	1 25	@	1 40
Lima, Cal., ℔ 60 lbs	2 75	@	2 80
Green peas, bags	—	@	1 12½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Huckleberries, ℔ qt	5	@	9
Gooseberries, ℔ qt	5	@	7
Blackberries, ℔ qt	7	@	10
Muskmelons, Fla., ℔ case	1 00	@	2 25
Watermelons, ℔ 100	8 00	@	25 00
Raspberries, Jersey, ℔ pt	3	@	7
Currants, ℔ qt	5	@	6
Cherries, ℔ lb	4	@	12
Apples, Jersey, ℔ bbl	75	@	2 50
Peaches, Jersey, ℔ basket	25	@	75
Grapes, Del., ℔ carrier	2 50	@	3 00
Pears, Le Conte, ℔ bbl	3 00	@	4 50
Plums, Botan, ℔ carrier	1 25	@	1 50
HOPS.			
State—1898, choice, ℔ lb	—	@	—
Fair to prime	12	@	15
Pacific Coast, 1898, choice	—	@	16
Common to prime	11	@	15
Old odds	2	@	7
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ℔ lb	—	@	10
Spring chickens, ℔ lb	10	@	13
Roosters, ℔ lb	—	@	6
Turkeys, ℔ lb	—	@	8
Ducks, ℔ pair	90	@	1 70
Geese, ℔ pair	90	@	1 25
Pigeons, ℔ pair	20	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ℔ lb	—	@	10½
Broilers, Phila., ℔ lb	16	@	22
Fowls, State & Penn., ℔ lb	12	@	12½
Ducks, L. I. spring, ℔ lb	12½	@	13
Geese, Eastern spring, ℔ lb	—	@	18
Squabs, ℔ doz	1 25	@	2 25
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ℔ 100 lb	82½	@	85
Clover mixed	—	@	—
Clover	—	@	—
Straw—Long rye	42½	@	50
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Rose, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	2 50
Culls, ℔ bbl	50	@	75
Sweet, N. C., ℔ bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Cabbages, L. I., ℔ 100	2 50	@	5 00
Onions, Egyptian, ℔ bag	175	@	2 00
N. Y. State red, ℔ bag	1 75	@	2 00
Tomatoes, Jersey, ℔ box	70	@	2 00
Squash, ℔ bbl	50	@	1 00
Turnips, white, ℔ bbl	50	@	75
Peas, ℔ bag	1 75	@	2 25
Lima beans, L. I. ℔ bag	1 00	@	2 00
String beans, ℔ basket	50	@	1 00
Beets, ℔ 100 bunches	1 00	@	2 00
Peppers, ℔ box	75	@	1 00
Cucumbers, ℔ box	30	@	50
Green corn, ℔ 100	25	@	1 00
Egg plant, ℔ box	75	@	1 00
Lettuce, ℔ bbl	50	@	1 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	3 75	@	4 00
Spring Patents	3 75	@	3 90
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	77½
No. 2 Red	75¾	@	77¾
Corn—No. 2	38	@	39½
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	31
Track mixed	29½	@	31
Rye—Western	63	@	64
State	—	@	58
Lard—City steam	5.15c	@	5.20c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beaves, city dressed	8	@	8½
Calves, city dressed	8	@	10½
Country dressed	7	@	9
Sheep, ℔ 100 lb	3 00	@	4 50
Lambs, ℔ 100 lb	4 50	@	6 75
Hogs—Live, ℔ 100 lb	4 70	@	4 80
Country dressed	4	@	6½

A GREAT STEEL CONTRACT.

An Order Placed With the Carnegie Company Worth Over $150,000,000.

PITTSBURG, Penn. (Special).—Official announcement was made by the Pressed Steel Car Company that a contract had been signed with the Carnegie Steel Company for the delivery to the car company of at least 1000 tons of steel plates per day for ten years, commencing August 1. The contract price, it was stated, would aggregate over fifteen million dollars annually, or more than one hundred and fifty million dollars during the life of the agreement. The latter is said to be the largest contract for steel plates ever made. They will be used in the manufacture of steel freight cars.

The Pressed Steel Car Company controls practically all the patents, and is the manufacturer of most of the steel cars used on railroads. It has four large plants in Allegheny, Pittsburg, Joliet, Ill., and McKee's Rock. The company has a capacity of 2500 completed cars per week. Therefore it consumes a large amount of steel plates, and these plates will be furnished by the Carnegie Company.

PREPARATIONS TO MOVE GRAIN.

Many Elevators Are Being Erected in the West.

CHICAGO (Special).—The efforts of Nebraska railroads to take care of the grain crop of this section are assuming vast proportions. Dozens of big elevators are being erected along most of the lines to supplement those already in existence. The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad Company has almost completed twenty elevators along its Nebraska lines, with a capacity of 100,000 bushels each. Several big elevators have been erected at Omaha during the last few months in anticipation of a large crop.

Along the Union Pacific, Burlington, Rock Island and Missouri Pacific Railroads other large elevators are either being built or older ones repaired. The railroad managers assert that these receptacles for grain will be necessary, as they will not have cars enough to move all this vast quantity of grain East immediately. The Burlington and Union Pacific freight departments have already scattered more than 2000 grain cars through the State for the new crop.

California Fruit Canners Combine.

A fruit canners' combine, including eleven corporations and twenty-two plants, has just been formed in San Francisco. The new combine includes every important cannery in California, and will control prices and dictate terms to the fruit growers.

American Engines For Finland.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works, at Philadelphia, have just received an order for thirteen consolidation engines from the State Railway of Finland. These locomotives are to be ready for delivery by January 1, 1900.

Business Briefs.

Concord, N. C., has seven spinning mills.

Late unfavorable reports from Russia point to a still more pronounced diminution of crop yields in that country this year.

The finer grades of wool have been again advanced and advices from the woolen goods and clothing trades generally are encouraging.

In the maritime provinces of Canada business is dull, while in British Columbia the exports are heavy but collections are slow.

Advices from shoe salesmen are of liberal business at recent advances and some large sales of leather are reported at the West.

The harvesting of spring wheat has begun in Iowa.

The corn crop has made excellent growth under most favorable temperature conditions in all Northern districts from the Missouri Valley eastward to the Atlantic coast.

Harvesting has commenced in the rye fields of Great Britain. The wheat crop promises a full average yield, the barley crop an average one, while the oats crop is distinctly deficient.

In the Central valleys, New England, Middle Atlantic States, generally throughout the Central and Southern plateau regions and California the weather conditions have been favorable for the growth and development of crops and for general farming operations.

French "Mrs. Partington."

Calino, the French "Mrs. Partington," does not amuse so much by the confusion of his words as by the quaintness and unintended plainness of his remarks. He entered the service of a well-known doctor, who, after Calino had been buying hay for his horses for a while, made up his mind that the hay was worthless.

"That is very poor hay that you have been buying," the doctor complained.

"But the horses eat it, sir," said Calino.

"No matter; it's bad hay."

"Yes, sir," said Calino, respectfully. "I'll change it. I know you are a much better judge of hay than the horses are."

One day the bell rang, and Calino came in.

"A patient has arrived, sir," he reported.

"An old patient or a new one?" asked the doctor.

"New one, of course, sir," said Calino. "The old ones never come back!"

Calino admired very much the beautiful teeth of a lady among his master's patients.

"Ah!" he exclaimed. "Her teeth are as fresh and sound and white as a new-born baby's!"—Youth's Companion.

Savings Banks of Roman Children.

The children of the Romans used to put their pennies into savings banks just as the children of the Yankees do to-day. In 1886, when Professor Thomas Wilson, of the Smithsonian Institution, was wandering about Ostia, the seaport of ancient Rome, he found a group of peasants excavating. They had dug out of the sand a number of pots and jars that had been buried for ages, and one of them had found a child's saving bank which contained 175 silver coins issued by the emperors of Rome between the years 200 and 10 B. C. As none of the later date were found, it is to be assumed that some child lost this bank shortly before our era, and it was covered for nineteen centuries by the encroaching sand.

The little savings bank was almost perfect when it was uncovered, but the peasant who found it broke it open to get the coins within. Professor Wilson found most of the pieces, however, and has been able to put it together. It consists of a single piece of pottery about three inches wide, with a slit in the top through which the money was dropped.—Chicago Record.

Stone Tells Ancient Stories.

The wonder of